

# SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXVIII NO. 192

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1909.

PRICE TWO CENTS

## CITY COUNCIL

### Bicycle Ordinance Adopted And Curb And Gutters Ordered.

Council was called to order at 7:30 o'clock Monday evening, Mayor Kyte in the chair and all councilmen except Morton present.

Robertson reported that he had received three bids for cleaning up the old city cemetery but that the contract had not been let.

The following claims were allowed:

Jos. Burkart, cement	\$32 08
Rudolph Buhner, grading	65
Ewing Shields, rent	50 00
Nate Borinstein, repairs	40
Jas. DeGolyer, gravel	18 90
Fred Able, supplies	10 00
Mark Williams, repairs	10 00
Geo. F. Meyer, supplies	1 85
Rudolph Buhner, repairs	39 60
Sey. National Bank, interest	59 00
Sey. Gas & Light Co., rent	4 11
Central Pharmacy Co., supplies	1 49
Bee Hive, supplies	70
Andrew Smith, mowing	15 00
Rudolph Graupner, painting	2 50
Mrs. Constance, cleaning	6 00
John Reynolds, labor	13 35
Theodore Droge, labor	8 70
Henry Cook, labor	12 45
Squire Wilson, labor	16 50
Wm. Aufenberg, labor	13 65
J. F. Sierp, salary	18 00

The bills of the Seymour Gas and Electric Light Co. for \$203.00 for lights in the city park, and of Leo McLaughlin for \$15.50 for assisting the city engineer were referred to a committee consisting of Jackson, Jerrill and City Attorney Kamman to report at next council meeting before action.

At eight o'clock a remonstrance was presented against the proposed sidewalks on Bill street from Second street north to the corporation line. Action on the remonstrance was deferred two weeks.

A remonstrance was presented against the proposed curb and gutter improvement on west Second street. Action was deferred two weeks.

Both remonstrances were referred to a special committee consisting of Weaver, Bretthauer, City Engineer Douglass and City Attorney Kamman. No remonstrance was presented against the proposed grading and graveling of Third street from Blish to Bill street and the original resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote of all councilmen present. The resolution as adopted calls for curb and gutter and sidewalk on the following streets:

Fourth street between Indianapolis ave. and Ewing.

Ewing between Second and Third.

Ewing between Fifth and Sixth.

Third between Indianapolis ave. and Chestnut.

Fifth between Walnut and Poplar.

Fourth between Pine and Central ave.

Dr. Hurty's proposed fly ordinance was read second time and passed to third reading.

The bicycle ordinance was read by title for third time and adopted. The ordinance prohibits the riding of bicycles and tricycles on the sidewalks and the pushing any wheelbarrow, paint cart, paper cart or other hand vehicle upon the sidewalks; and requiring the use of a bell and light on bicycles. (The ordinance in full is published elsewhere in this paper.)

The report of County Treasurer Adam Heller was read as follows:

Statement showing the aggregate amount of corporation tax upon the tax duplicate for the city of Seymour for the year 1908:

Current charges.....\$37,046 64

Current assessed.....75 03

Total charges.....37,121 67

Current Nov. returned.....\$15,574 15

Current Del. returned.....1,967 36

17,541 51

Net current collected.....19,580 16

Net old tax collected.....566 56

Net amt. due city Seymour.....\$20,146 72

Apportioned to the various funds as follows:

General fund.....\$15,537 84

Sinking fund.....2,977 96

Special fund.....81 12

Library fund.....611 80

Sewer fund.....938 00

\$20,146 72

ADAM HELLER,

Treas. Jackson County.

The matter of threshing engines passing through the city, breaking street crossings, was discussed and left over for future action.

The opening of Carter street and the alley to Chestnut and the straightening of east Second street were discussed.

The matter of the sanitary sewer was discussed and the city engineer and street commissioner appointed to investigate and recommend what should be done.

The Mutual Telephone Co. was ordered to move a pole in the alley near Barick's.

The city clerk was instructed to secure necessary record and stationery for the city engineer.

Adjourned.

### Ordinance No.

An ordinance to regulate the use of bicycles, tricycles, wheel-barrows, paint carts, paper carts and other hand vehicles on the streets, sidewalks, alleys and public grounds of the city of Seymour, and providing penalty for the violations thereof, and repealing all ordinances in conflict herewith.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to push, pull or otherwise move any wheel barrow, paint cart, paper cart or other hand vehicles used in carrying baggage, on or upon any of the sidewalks within the corporate limits of said city of Seymour, or to ride a bicycle or tricycle on or along any of the sidewalks of said city or within the corporate limits thereof.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person using or riding a bicycle or tricycle on or along any of the streets, alleys or public grounds of the city within the corporate limits of the city of Seymour, to ride the same faster than eight miles per hour.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride a bicycle or tricycle upon or along any of the streets, alleys or public grounds of the city, and within the corporate limits of the city of Seymour unless such bicycle or tricycle be then and there provided with an alarm bell not exceeding three inches in diameter. And any person so riding or using a bicycle or tricycle within the corporate limits of said city, shall, when turning a corner, or else when approaching a place where persons may be in danger of a collision with such bicycle or tricycle give a continuous alarm with the bell until the danger is passed.

Section 4. Every person riding a bicycle or tricycle upon or along any of the streets, alleys or public grounds of the city and within the corporate limits of the City of Seymour must have the same provided with a lamp or lantern and keep and maintain the same in good order and condition, and during the months of May, June, July and August must light the same and keep the light burning between the hours of 7:30 o'clock p. m. and 4 o'clock a. m. and during the balance of the year light the same at 7 o'clock p. m. and keep the same burning until 7 o'clock a. m. or so much of said time as said bicycle or tricycle may be in use.

Section 5. The use of small carriages, commonly called baby wagons or baby tricycles on the side walks of the city is not prohibited by this ordinance.

Section 6. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall on conviction forfeit and pay to the city of Seymour, for each offence not less than one dollar, nor more than ten dollars.

Section 7. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This ordinance shall be in full force from and after its passage and publication for two consecutive weeks, one day each week, in the Seymour Daily Republican.

Approved July 20, 1909.

HENRY R. KYTE, Mayor.

Attest: FRED EVERBACK, j20-27d

At His Old Trade.

Roland Terrell, of Mitchell, who fell from train No. 1 when the train was running at high speed Sunday, seems to be a hard one to kill. It is reported that he had fallen from No. 7 and from No. 51 before and Conductor Frank Gilbert says that in attempting to get on his caboose once he fell and the caboose passed over him without injuring him in the least.

Notice to Campers.

We have the most complete line of everything for that Big Outing Week. Cut rate on all goods.

Hoadley's Cut Rate Grocery. j22d

## FIELD DAY

### Contests in Several Sports Being Arranged.

August 6 will be field day at the Country Club grounds. The golf tournament which is being played now will culminate on that day in the final contest for the prizes. In the golf games played up to this time the new players have been winning the laurels over the older players.

In addition to the golf tournament a tennis contest will be held on field day and prizes will be offered for the winners of both ladies' and gentlemen's singles and doubles. Julius Peter and Miss Mabel Shields have been appointed a committee to have charge of the tennis contests.

Prizes will also be awarded for horse shoes. Two teams have already been arranged: Dr. J. M. Ritter and Judge O. H. Montgomery, Dr. J. M. Shields and H. C. Johnson. Others are expected to enter at once and make a spirited contest.

The prizes announced thus far are:

Golf:

1st prize, wood club.

2nd prize, iron club.

Consolation, 3 golf balls.

Long drive in golf, 1st prize, 1 golf ball.

Tennis:

1st Doubles, 2 pr. tennis balls.

1st Ladies' doubles, 2 pr. tennis balls.

1st Ladies, 1 pr. tennis balls.

1st Ladies' singles, 1 pr. tennis balls.

Horse shoes:

1st Doubles, 1 pr. gold shoes.

2nd Doubles, 1 pr. silver shoes.

3rd Doubles, 1 pr. steel shoes.

Prizes will be given also in ladies' and gentlemen's croquet contests.

Thursday's Special.

20 lbs. granulated sugar for \$1.00. Sale from 1 to 4 p. m. No phone orders accepted. None to children.

Hoadley's Cut Rate Grocery. j21d

For The Hospital Fund.

The sale of reserved seats at the Airdome Monday evening added a few dollars to the hospital fund. This was the third benefit entertainment that has been given in this cause. Both of the others were given in the opera house and were in the nature of musical entertainments. The subscriptions to the fund amount to about sixty per cent of the total amount to be raised, but in the main these will not be collected until most of the remainder has been subscribed.

H. P. Billings Funeral.

The funeral of H. P. Billings who died at Louisville Sunday night will be held at the residence of Judge O. H. Montgomery in this city at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The service will be conducted by Dr. W. O. Goodloe, assisted by Rev. James Omelvena. Burial at Riverview. The remains will arrive here Thursday morning. The funeral service is delayed one day to await the arrival of W. P. Billings from Oklahoma.

Goes to Piqua.

Rev. F. B. Neel, pastor of the First Baptist Church at Columbus, has tendered his resignation to take effect August 31st. It is understood he will accept the call which he received last week to Piqua, Ohio.

New Loafing Place.

Dr. F. W. DraGoo and H. C. Dantrell have placed a convenient bench on the sidewalk on Chestnut street at the foot of the stairway leading to their offices.

Ice Cream Festival.

The Honeytown Sunday School will give an ice cream festival in the grove at the church next Saturday evening July 24th.

The party at Judge Montgomery's camp near West Reddington, will break camp late this afternoon and return home for the funeral of Mr. Billings.

The Nickelo crowd, who had a tent pitched at Rockford, broke camp Sunday evening and came home. They made a few good catches during the short time that they were out.

Some race horses from Vincennes passed through the city this morning over the Pennsylvania line en route to Edinburg where they will enter the races tomorrow.

I loan money at lowest rates—no delay.

Seba A. Barnes, Seymour.

Shave with Berdon, the barber.

## MARRIED.

UMPHREY-SHUTTS.

William Humphrey, of this city, and Miss Idabel Shutts were married today at high noon at Mitchell. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. H. Allen, pastor of the First Methodist church of this city, who, together with a number of other friends from here, went down this morning on the accommodation. Mr. Humphrey is a popular brakeman on the B. & O., and rooms on East Second street. The bride is the daughter of Conductor Charles Shutts, formerly of this city, and moved to Mitchell about a year ago. The couple is expected to arrive here some time Wednesday and will go to housekeeping in Miss Van Horn's property at the northeast corner of St. Louis avenue and Poplar streets. Both are well known young people and their hosts of friends and acquaintances here extend congratulations. Miss Edna Dobbins went down this morning to play the wedding march. Others who attended from here were Mrs. Thomas Ross and children, Mrs. Marsh Ross and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dixon.

Shipping Out Pigeons.

Fred C. Eudaly, who has been one of Seymour's principal pigeon fanciers for some time, has been sending out some good shipments of homers for breeding purposes recently.

Among these were 40 to Mr. Nonwieler, of Evansville, and a few days later 100 more to the same party. A bunch of 42 fine birds were sent to J. A. Tuck, of Morton Park, Ill. last week.

Mr. Eudaly and J. L. Blair are the heaviest breeders of fine pigeons now in this locality.

Attention Knights.

There will be a special session of Hermon Lodge No. 44 of K. of P. at the Castle Hall, Tuesday, July 20th, at 7 p. m., to arrange for attending the funeral of Brother H. P. Billings. A full attendance is desired.

TRAVIS TRUMBO, C. C.

H. C. JONES, K. of R. & S.

The Louisville division of the Pennsylvania lines received and forwarded at Indianapolis 1,191 cars for the week ending Saturday, July 17th, against 1,122 for the corresponding week of last year, a gain of 69. The entire number of cars on all the roads received and forwarded at Indianapolis was 29,623 against 29,446 for the corresponding week last year, a gain of 177. The slight improvement in business continues and the fact that it comes so slow is an evidence that it may be permanent.

George and Virgil Steinkamp, who purchased the New Pearl laundry last week, will spend some money in fixing up the same in the way of cleaning up the walls and machinery and other apparatus and will add additional machinery as the circumstances make it necessary and advisable. The boys are hustlers and will employ experienced help and by prompt and careful service hope to merit a reasonable share of patronage.

The steel rail mills report their business improving and all of the mills seem to be recovering from depression. The Edgar Thompson works at Braddock has increased to fully 50 per cent of its capacity, which, when doing its best, turns out annually 900,000 tons. Until a month ago it was running only about 25 per cent of that output.

Turner Waskom, who has been spending a few days with relatives near Vallonia, left this morning over the Pennsylvania line for Urbana, Ill., where he is employed in the Big Four shops. He only took a short lay off for his visit.

Otto Kerner, of near Brownstown, was here this morning enroute to Spokane, Wash., to register for some land. He will probably return to Dakota in time to assist in wheat harvest, which begins there about August 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bowman, J. A. Spaulgh and Thomas Skinner, of Hope, called on friends here this morning as they passed through on their way to Vega, Texas, on a prospecting trip.

The Nickelo crowd, who had a tent pitched at Rockford, broke camp Sunday evening and came home. They made a few good catches during the short time that they were out.

Some race horses from Vincennes passed through the city this morning over the Pennsylvania line en route to Edinburg where they will enter the races tomorrow.

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## POOR WHEAT

### Grain Coming In Rapidly. Quality Below Average.

About seventy wagon loads or some 4,000 bushels of wheat were received here by the Blish Milling Company Monday and the wheat was coming in rapidly this morning. The quality is poor and the yield considerably below the average but the price makes up much of the loss so far as the farmer is concerned. This wheat is testing all the way from 53 to 60 pounds per bushel, only one crop so far having tested 60. The best was that of Schneek and Downs just west of the city. Those who have been handling the wheat say that on the average it is only testing about 56 pounds. As a general thing the wheat that was raised on stalk ground is the poorest, though some of that has tested up to 56 pounds. It is reported that some of the wheat that was raised on stalk ground was not even worth the cutting.

The best yield reported here so far was that of Jessie Hill on the Humes farm one mile east of this city and along the B. & O. S-W. railway. A ten-acre field made 336 bushels, or an average of over 334 bushels per acre. Henry Hoevner had 40 acres three miles southeast of this city that made 533 bushels, or about 133 bushels per acre. The weather is favorable for threshing now and the work, which has been delayed for several days on account of the rains, is being pushed by the threshing-machine men and farmers and most of the crop will be threshed during the next three weeks.

Besides the wheat that is coming in wagons the Blish Milling Company is buying wheat on the outside and having it shipped in here by rail. When running full time this mill grinds more than 5,000 bushels per day which is considerably more wheat than they are getting from the wagons even now.

Present Badge.

Captain John D. Alexander, of Bedford, who retired as department commander of the Indiana G. A. R. at the recent encampment at Crawfordsville, will be presented with a past department commander's badge, of gold, six inches long and mounted with diamonds and rubies, July 22, at Bedford. The presentation will be in charge of a committee representing the Indiana department, and consisting of Captain David Beem, past commander; Colonel V. V. Williams, of Bedford, and Col. John R. Fessler, of Indianapolis. Captain Beem will make the presentation address.

What Did Your Shirtwaist Cost?

Whether you bought it ready to wear, or had it made, or made it for yourself, you know that it cost enough, even if it is pretty and fresh and clean. And if it is frayed and soiled and worn and homely looking after it has been in the wash three or four times, it has cost entirely too much. Might as well throw your shirtwaist money away as allow your shirtwaists to be washed with cheap yellow soap. Easy Task Laundry Soap takes the dirt and leaves the clothes as they were. Your grocer is selling lots of it at five cents a cake.

Whittaker Improving.

W. H. Whittaker, former superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory, was in an improved condition at the Norways, private sanitarium of Dr. Albert E. Sterne, last night. He seems to be gaining strength rapidly, and physicians and relatives feel very much encouraged. Mr. Whittaker is perfectly conscious now and almost out of danger.

Big Catch.

Charles Rottman claims the honor of the biggest catch yet among the campers. He landed a twenty-eight pound mud cat fish this morning near the Sheldstown camp. This is a good starter for fish stories.

Born.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ed Meyers, of S. Lynn street, on Monday, July 18th, a son.

## Receivers' Sale.

Notice is hereby given that, on the 14th day of August 1909 at ten o'clock a. m. on said day the undersigned, Jackson County Loan and Trust Company as receiver for the Seymour Saddlery Company will pursuant to the orders of the Jackson Circuit Court and subject to the approval of the Judge of said court, offer for sale to the highest bidder all of the personal property of the Seymour Saddlery Company of every kind and description, (except the book accounts) which consists of stock on hand, both raw material and manufactured product, machinery, tools, appliances and good will of the business. Terms: Cash in hand.

Notice is also given that at the same time and place the undersigned receiver will offer for sale to the highest bidder, upon the same terms and conditions, the following real estate belonging to the Seymour Saddlery Company to wit: The east half of lot number 5 in Block U in the city of Seymour, Indiana together with the building thereon. Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

THE JACKSON CO. LOAN & TRUST CO., Receiver.

By J. H. MATLOCK, PRES. Lewis & Swails, Attorneys. a5taw.

## Craney Crow Camp

Situated on the island north of the Rockford wagon bridge occupied by Claude Carter and wife and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jones and family, Miss Kate Newby, of Indianapolis, Miss Frances Hibner of Texas, and Mr. Paul Hartley, of Seymour, breaks camp today after a pleasant ten days' outing. They were very successful at fishing, as on one occasion a large fish leaped into the boat while Frances and Paul were boating. The camp is well provided with all conveniences and has shown a good time to its many visitors.

Monday evening a supper was served on a beautifully decorated table in honor of the sixth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Carter and the fifth anniversary of their daughter, Louisa. Mrs. Carter was presided at a beautiful old shoe filled with flowers, and Louisa a pretty bouquet.

The New Building & Loan Association Has Many Advantages.

Stock can be subscribed any time. No annual dues to pay, thereby saving you 25 cents on each share every year. The net earnings of your money are credited to your own pass book every six months after the first year. The Association is conducted by business and professional men, which means a well managed and absolutely secure investment. Office up stairs Hancock building.

HARRY M. MILLER, Secretary. j14dt

## Hand Lanced.

John H. Conner had his right hand lanced this morning. Last week he rowed a boat from Rockford up the river to the camp which a number of young men are enjoying. He bruised his hand severely resulting in catarrh of the hand. The inflammation became so severe that it was necessary to lance it to afford relief.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss

LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that the said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## DREAMLAND

### TONIGHT

#### "THE VIOLIN MAKER OF CREMONA"

Illustrated Song: "Down Where the Yellow Corn is Waving"

By Miss Mildred Adams

PIANO—Miss Frieda Aulderhelde

## Three Good Reasons

Why you should trade with us:

1st—Our first consideration is quality. 2nd—Prescription work is our specialty. 3rd—Our stock of drugs and sundries is complete.

Our Soda Water is Right, Try It.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Registered Pharmacists

SEYMOUR, INDIANA

## HELP!!

### THE HOSPITAL FUND

Each reserved seat used at the

AIRDOME

this week benefits the Hospital Fund.

Monday—Tuesday—Wednesday

the pastoral comedy-drama,

"THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER."

Admission 10 cents. Reserved 20 cents.

Curtain rises at 8:15.



# SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN

SMITH & REMY, Publishers.

SEYMOUR, - - - INDIANA.

A leading London physician has come out in favor of cannibalism—German preferred.

The mailed hand of the law is having a lot of trouble in making connection with the Black Hand.

The United States will not permit midshipmen to marry, even if they find wives who can support them.

There is no telling how many independence days Cuba may have to celebrate at the end of the next fifty years.

"In twenty years from now we will all be flying," says a scientist. But very few people believe all the scientists say.

A New Jersey man ate nine plates of ice cream, five pies and a dozen bananas in less than an hour. He thinks he could do better on a bet.

Don't judge a man from his everyday experiences. Even the grocery clerk may be grand supreme lord high chancellor of his lodge on Thursday evenings.

When even Mr. Archbold dies it may leak out that he has given away a lot of money with his right hand without letting his left hand know anything about it.

The fact that Mrs. Russell Sage has given away \$25,000,000 without a protest from anywhere, is pretty good evidence that the shades cannot communicate with this world.

A Chicago pastor told his health class that it is foolish to be tired. So much talk about all these subjects makes people tired. If you are tired, go to work and forget it.

"A metaphysical physician now tells mothers not to punish their children for naughtiness, but to play to them on the piano by way of correcting their faults." Poor little kids!

In the suit of the government to dissolve the coal combine, one of the officers testified that coal must go still higher. The gentleman who invented that sun-heating plant will have to hurry a little.

Some people are worrying for fear Mr. Roosevelt may be overcome by the "sleeping sickness" in Africa. If they even catch him napping over there, they will do more than anybody has ever been able to do in this country.

Fifty-four hundred dollars was paid recently for a copy of the first edition of Isaac Walton's "The Compleat Angler." Walton looked to the content of a book, and preached the pleasures of a frugal mind and inexpensive hobbies.

Why bother about the canals on Mars and other theories. A North Carolina preacher has won a debate with the argument that if the earth were round and maintained a rotating motion a tomato couldn't stick to the backyard fence.

It is common to stigmatize the present as the age of commercialism, and America as distinctively the land of the dollar. But there never was a period in history when so many people were working for religious, philanthropic and scientific ends, irrespective of pecuniary returns, as there are today, and we very much doubt if these higher ends of life are drawing as many persons in the old world as in the new.

Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelm. That is the name of the royal Dutch baby, and each word means something. Starting with the last, every one knows it as the name of her mother. Then come the names of her two grandmothers—the Grand Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg, mother of her father, the Prince Consort; and Queen Emma, her mother's mother. Louise is for Louise de Coligny, the fourth wife of William the Silent, who delivered Holland from the Spanish yoke. Juliana, Countess of Stolberg, was the mother of William the Silent, and the ancestress of the House of Orange. The little princess will be called Juliana, after many-times-removed grandmother of the sixteenth century.

Trudeau's classic experiment points us in the right direction. After inoculating a number of rabbits with tuberculosis he confined a number of them indoors and turned the others outdoors. The latter all recovered, while the former all died. This experiment shows that a rabbit living upon its natural food and under a natural environment, is proof against tuberculosis. There is abundant reason to believe this equally true of man. In other words, tuberculosis is not a necessary evil of human life but is a natural consequence of erroneous habits and departure from natural conditions. Man is naturally an outdoor animal. A mole lives a healthy life in a burrow. A man must live in the fresh air and the sunshine.

The statement or charge is frequent by met with that "the never immigration," or the tapping of fresh sources of the human stream flowing westward,

is responsible for the growth of vice, delinquency and crime in the United States. Occasionally court or prison statistics are furnished which appear to support the charge. A report of a special committee on "lawbreakers" that has been submitted to the National Conference of Charities and Correction reaches the conclusion that there has been no increase in "serious" crime, despite the heavy immigration from unpromising sections of the world. Whatever apparent increase in criminality the figures indicate is declared to be due to the tendency to multiply minor or petty regulations and prohibitions, State and municipal. As examples, ordinances against spitting on sidewalks or in cars, against flipping pennies, giving away or selling transfers, buying or selling cigarettes, are named in the report. The distinction is one that every criminologist and moralist regards as valid, and the conclusions of the committee will challenge attention in many circles. In this connection one notes the contention of one of the speakers at the conference, a Cleveland judge, to the effect that "80 per cent of the foreign-born persons written into our records as criminals have absolutely no criminal inclinations," but are merely the victims of ignorance and misunderstanding. There may be some exaggeration in the assertion, but there can be no doubt that a better understanding of American laws, customs and morals on the part of new immigrants, coupled with a better understanding by American judges, prosecutors and juries of the unassimilated aliens, and of their inherited and inbred notions, would prevent many infusions of our laws and keep down our prison population. Ignorance of the law cannot be accepted as an excuse, but from a higher social point of view it makes all the difference in the world whether in a given class of offenses moral turpitude and a depraved nature are revealed, or whether unfamiliarity with our legal and moral atmosphere and a temporary conflict of standards and conceptions furnish the sufficient explanation. At any rate, the discussion of the subject of immigration in relation to crime emphasizes the value of proper parole and probation systems, of intelligent administration of the laws and of honest and sympathetic "interpretation" of the sentiments of the aliens among us.

## CONFIDENCE JUSTIFIED.

Many stories of the late Victorian Sardou have been told in the newspapers of Paris—stories of his poverty in his youth, his struggle for recognition as a dramatist, his repeated failures, his ultimate success and above all, his enormous capacity for work. One such anecdote, printed by Le Figaro, testifies indirectly to the power of industry to inspire respect and confidence in the character of the man who practices it.

When Sardou was young he lived and worked in an attic in the Latin Quarter of Paris. It was in the days before water carriers were a thing of the past, and it came about that the poor young man owed sixty francs to the peasant from Auvergne who used to carry up his daily supply of water. "My good fellow," Sardou said to him one day, "I cannot pay you, and I don't know when I shall be able to. I don't want to abuse your goodness any longer, so I must ask you, until I am in a position to settle with you, not to bring any more water. I will fetch it myself."

But the Auvergnot would not hear of such a thing.

"Monsieur," said he, "I have been watching you for a long time. When I bring your water you are always writing. When a young man of your education works as you do, one may have entire confidence in him. He is bound to arrive. I shall go on bringing up your water as before. You will pay me when you succeed."

It was not long before the shrewd Auvergnot's reading of Sardou's character and abilities was justified.

## A Novel Bottle.

In furnishing information concerning Calcutta's supply of the various "soft" drinks, Consul General William H. Michael refers as follows to an improved bottle in use: "This bottle is so blown as to contain in the neck a round glass stopper which is forced upward by the gas in the bottle and holds the gas perfectly. An expert can remove half the contents of one of these bottles, and by a shake force the ball up into the neck, and thus preserve the remaining half for future use. It is an ingenious device and in every way superior to the old style corks. In opening a bottle a wooden, cup-shaped device, which fits into the hollow of the hand and contains a short nipple, is placed over and against the glass ball stopper and pressed downward. This causes the ball to drop down into the neck of the bottle, prevents too rapid escape of gas and foam, and, if only part of the contents is required, the ball may be forced back into the position as stopper."

## Thoughtful.

"Algy, dear," remarked a young wife to her husband. "I wish you would taste this milk and see if it is perfectly sweet. If it's the least bit sour I mustn't give any of it to dear little Fido!"—Judy.

It is impossible to make your conduct perfect, but it is easy to make it better than it has been.

## HOW MRS. GOULD DRESSES.



Above is a Sample Costume of the Woman Who Spent \$224,000 on Herself in a Year.

Clothing for one year, \$40,000; street dress, \$300; hat, \$500; two ostrich plumes in hat, \$410; lace waist, \$320; neck-lace, \$27,000; bejeweled belt, \$2,150; gloves, \$12; shoes, \$36; breastpin, \$20,000; diamond studded watch and chain, \$987; four diamond rings, \$3,269; two ruby rings, \$1,231; ivory-handled jeweled parasol, \$140; stockings, \$24.

## WHERE CLEVELAND SLEEPS.

Princeton's Cemetery May Be Called America's Westminster Abbey.

The cemetery at Princeton, where Grover Cleveland was laid to rest, contains the tombs of so many of the illustrious dead that it has been called the Westminster Abbey of America. Here slumber all of the dead presidents of the college, save one; here rest the remains of colonial justices, King's counselors, members of the Continental Congress, officers of the army and navy, theologians and philanthropists, the body of a Vice President, and now that of one who had been President of the nation.

Here is the tomb of Aaron Burr, and adjoining it the grave of Jonathan Edwards. Here, also, are the remains of Richard Stockton, a son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and himself a distinguished statesman and jurist. Near by is the grave of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, of the United States Navy, the man who constructed the Princeton, the first steam vessel in our own or any navy, and who, in 1847, with a small force, conquered California.

Conspicuous among the tombs in the Bayard lot is that of George Dashiell Bayard, a brigadier general of volunteers during the civil war, and who, at the time of his death was the youngest brigadier in the Union service and regarded as one of the most brilliant of its young cavalry leaders.

Near the tomb of the valiant young officer is that of Charles Hodge Dod, captain of the staff of Major General Hancock, and who died in 1864 at City Point, Va. Here, also, is the monument of Albert B. Dod, S. T. D., a most brilliant mathematician and professor of mathematics in the college from 1830 to his death in 1845. Just across the path is the vault of "John Berrien, Esq., one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the province of New Jersey." He died in 1772. Near by is a plain stone to Captain James Moore, a commander of militia in the Revolution, and the first man who forced his way into Nassau Hall while occupied by the British at the battle of Princeton.

In what is known as the college lot sleep Princeton's many presidents. A long line of slabs, discolored by age, and many of them mutilated by relic seekers, covers their remains. Partially obliterated Latin inscriptions recount their virtues.

The tomb of Aaron Burr has been much mutilated by relic hunters. According to a wish many times expressed he lies at the feet of his father.

## ANCIENT ART REDISCOVERED.

Method of Hardening Copper Revealed to a Denver Man.

Through mistaking another compound for borax, while working at his trade as a jeweler, David Lamon of Denver has suddenly found himself in possession of the much-sought-after method of hardening copper, the Technical World says. This powder, instead of softening the metal, as borax does, instantly changed the heated copper into such a degree of firmness that manipulation was impossible. Quick to take the advantage that fortune had so unexpectedly thrust upon him, the jeweler at once made a critical analysis of the compound, determined the ingredient and finally protected his wonderful secret by a patent.

The art that was old when the pyramids were building and which crumbled into dust with its discoverers, to remain a mystery and a hopeless secret for centuries, has again been given the world by the fortunate blunder of an unsuspecting jeweler.

Heretofore the combined efforts of earnest scientists to treat and harden this metal have either been in merely glazing the surface or by addition of certain substances while in a molten state. Neither of these processes has really accomplished all that could be desired, nor has the treatment been put into practical use.

Contrary to these methods, the Lamon process not only hardens the copper but tempers it as well. It is neither treated in the molten state nor glazed, but the finished product, in any and all shapes, is given a complete and lasting physical change. The tensile strength is increased and the life of the metal lengthened more than treble.

## Gnawing His Way.

Nature knew that the rat would want to spend half his time gnawing and she therefore provided him with the right kind of teeth to do it. A boy caught a rat and boxed it up, and in the course of a week the rodent gnawed a hole through oak planks nailed together until there was a thickness of 18 inches. The hole was almost as round and smooth as a carpenter could have made.

## Division of Musical Labor.

Knicker—Is yours a musical family? Bocker—The cook sings about her work and my daughter works about her sing.—New York Sun.

A woman's heartbreaks are almost as bad as a man's indigestion.

Every owner of an orchard or a melon patch hates boys.

## NATIONAL PARKS.

The Yellowstone so Large It Has Not Yet Been Fully Explored.

While several of the great cities of the United States are disputing for the honor of possessing the largest or most beautiful park, it must not be forgotten that they all pale into insignificance before the national parks which the government has put aside for public use.

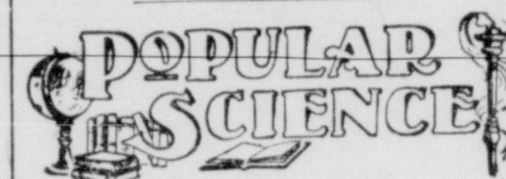
In 1872 Congress located the Yellowstone Park, which is so large that it has not yet been fully explored. It is situated at the source of the Yellowstone river, and embraces an area of 65 miles long by 55 miles broad, and includes the lake from which the river rises, a sheet of water 7,788 feet above the level of the sea, and the Grand Canyon, an abyss of 3,000 feet in perpendicular height. The other wonders are so many that no complete description of the region has ever been attempted.

This park is so wonderful and extensive as to be unrivaled, although there are three other national parks which are certainly worthy of notice. They are all situated in California and were only recently located so that they are but little known.

The largest is the Yosemite Park. It contains 925,000 acres, exclusive of the Yosemite grant to the state of California, which is situated in the middle of the park. The park is principally in Tuolumne and Mariposa counties with a small section in Mono and Fresno counties.

Next comes the Sequoia National Park, lying wholly in Tulare county, and containing 161,280 acres. This includes the giant trees of which we hear so much, and the maintenance and preservation of which is sought by the reservation. O late years there has been a great destruction of these magnificent trees, and it is quite certain they could never be replaced, if once destroyed.

The smallest of the new national parks is the Gen. Grant Park of 2,500 acres, lying partly in Fresno and partly in Tulare county, but it contains a number of natural curiosities worthy of preservation.



To give St. Petersburg a supply of pure water, experts are considering tapping Lake Ladoga, nine miles from the city.

A simple test for purity of sugar is to burn it. Pure sugar will be completely burned, while an adulterant will leave an ash.

A 150-foot steel tower with a 75-foot well under it will be constructed at the Carnegie observatory on Mount Wilson, Cal., with which to use a spectroscope.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad is equipping its bridges with automatic devices which will set danger signals in case the bridges are burned or washed away.

The highest concrete stack in the world, at Great Falls, Mont., towers 506 feet into the air and weighs 17,000 tons. It rests on a concrete base 25 feet deep by 103 feet in diameter.

Most readers know the late Prof. John Tyndal only as a brilliant and fascinating writer and lecturer on physical science and adventure in the Alps; but he had many other sides to his character, one of the most interesting of which is illustrated by the recent action of his widow in founding, in accordance with his wish, a gold medal, to be annually awarded to the inventors of devices tending to diminish danger and preserve life among those engaged in mining operations.

James Johnstone concludes, in his study of the conditions of life in the sea, that fishing operations, as at present conducted, appreciably diminish the stock of fish on the sea-bottom. He also regards it as proved that there is a greater productivity of ocean life in high than in low latitudes. To explain this, he presents the suggestion of Puettter that "animals inhabiting warm waters live faster than those inhabiting cold waters, and so consume more food;" and since the food supply is everywhere limited, a less numerous population can be maintained in the warmer than in the colder seas.

Much progress has been made in the application of powerful temporary magnets to heavy hoisting machinery. The magnets are suspended from a hook at the end of the crane, and a flexible cable conveys an electric current to the coils, which can be switched on and off at the will of the operator. Such magnets are used to lift pig iron, bars, plates, rails, shafts, castings, forgings, slabs, billets, and small articles like nails. A considerable number of small tubes or nails can be grasped and lifted at once, since the current magnetizes a quantity of them simultaneously. For long girders and bars two magnets are employed, one at each end. The grasping power of the magnet over a large number of small articles is a great source of time-saving.

As people get older, and see real trouble, they wonder that they ever cried because rain fell on a picnic.

There is absolutely nothing original to be said in making love.

As a rule, when a story is funny, it isn't true.

## WHEN MEN WORE SHAWLS.

Some 40 Years Ago They Took the Place of Overcoats.

On very rare occasions you now see some old lady wearing a shawl, but generally speaking, this once universal garment has become obsolete.

Those children that are, say 40 years old or more, can probably remember when even men wore shawls instead of overcoats. For about ten years they were considered just the thing. This was the decade beginning with about 1860. President Lincoln was very partial to his big Scotch shawl, which, according to the vogue, he wore, not folded diagonally in feminine fashion, but folded lengthwise. This folded shawl was passed over the shoulders and around the front, where it was either held by the hands or pinned by a huge shawl pin. This case of the shawl is about the only one where the men have appropriated an article of wear from the women's wardrobe—though the instances where the reverse has happened are legion.

Even then, the shawl was originally not a woman's garment exclusively, for the Scotch Highlander has his tartan plaid, and the men of northern Italy still wear a cloak which is very little more than a shawl. There can be no question that the shawl is more useful and more picturesque as an article of attire than the close fitting coats both men and women now wear. The shawl could in case of emergency be used to protect two persons, or to wrap a child in, or as an extra bed covering; its fashion did not change every three months, and it could be used and passed down in the family until it was worn out.

Nowadays the only time when such articles are used is when people are making an ocean trip or traveling in Europe. "Traveling rugs," which are nothing more nor less than men's heavy shawls, are extremely English; and for travelers they are considered very proper and desirable—but outside of a steamer, train or carriage no one who cares for what people will say would be seen with one.

## SOME MARRIED MEDITATIONS.

By Clarence L. Gullen.

The woman who uses a liquid face enamel that settles on the face in streaks on a hot day shouldn't dress in a dark room.

There is something singularly strained about the smile of a temperamentally sullen woman who smiles merely to exhibit a cheek dimple.

The Smart-Alec girl with the ample line of uncannily sophisticated conversation experiences about the same difficulty in snagging a husband as the skirted "good fellow."

The woman who sniffly says, "Huh! 'deed I'd just like to catch myself telling my husband every little thing!" generally has a husband who doesn't care a hang, only she doesn't know it.

When she tells you, on your tired evening, that she'll come to bed "just as soon as she's finished reading this novel," she never has any more than 220 pages or so of the novel left to read.

Ever find yourself growing a bit irritated when, the week's washing bill amounting to \$6.85, you hear her exclaim: "My, isn't that cheap for such nice work—just look how beautifully this shirtwaist is done up!"

Maybe, too, when you imagine that she is brooding upon the sorrows of little children and all like that, she is only wondering whether she'll have that skirt made with plaits or with biased gores—whatever they may be.

The young woman who lolls around in a sloppy kimono, reading a punk novel, while her mother irons her shirtwaists, is the same girl who, when she gets her clothes on, brags languishingly in a company that fudge is the only thing she knows how to cook.

## Increase in Horseflesh Eaten.

Owing to the steady increase in the consumption of horseflesh in Vienna, the municipal authorities have erected new slaughter houses for horses. They comprise a fine block of brick buildings, covering an area of 3,300 square yards. Land and buildings together have cost over \$200,000. There is stabling for 200 horses. The principal building is the great slaughter hall, more than 300 feet in length and 50 feet in width and equipped with the most modern machinery. There are stalls for killing 50 animals, each fitted with hoisting apparatus. There is also a large double lift, with a capacity of 2,000 pounds, for conveying the meat to the cooling house. Last year 20,225 horses were slaughtered in Vienna for food. Most of it is converted into sausages of various brands and flavors.

## Praise for Women.

Was a woman ever known to blow out the gas, asks a western paper, or to be buncoed by a man who wanted to borrow money to pay a freight bill? Does she ever get her pockets picked or lose money on a little "game"? If she has a roll of money with her, does she ever flash it when she wants to buy a cake of chewing gum? Isn't it a fact that she is wiser than the men and more to be trusted? Instead of a woman having a man along to "protect" her, the daily papers prove that every man who goes away from home should have a woman to act as guardian and keep him from making a bigger fool of himself than he naturally is.



The March of Men.  
(By Charles Buxton Goring.)  
If you could cast away the pain,  
The sorrows and the tears,  
And let the joys alone remain  
From all departed years;  
If you could quite forget the sighs  
And recollect the song—  
What think you: would you be as  
wise,  
As helpful, or as strong?

If you could lay the burden down  
That bows your head at whiles,  
Shun everything that wears a frown,  
And live a life of smiles—  
Be happy as a child again,  
As free from thoughts of care—  
Would you appear to other men  
More noble or more fair?

Ah, no! a man should do his part  
And carry all his load,  
Rejoiced to share with every heart  
The roughness of the road.  
Not given to thinking overmuch  
Of pains and griefs behind,  
But glad to be in fullest touch  
With all his human kind.  
—From Star Glow and Song

## At The Junction.

Julian Grove, burdened with a heavy suitcase and an humbled pride, descended the steps of the yellow day-coach that formed half of the only train on the London Valley road. He sat himself on an unused baggage truck to await until the southbound train should come along.

The Junction train had run down to meet the northbound, and when that heavy express had gone tearing into the distance, and the Junction train had scuttled back up the valley toward London, Julian had the station platform very much to himself. The few waiting passengers were huddled about the stove in the tiny shed that served at the Junction station.

Julian preferred the winter sunlight and the crisp air to the lifeless heat of the big stove and the reek of many bodies. He was going humbly to confess his faults, and he wanted to keep clear-headed that they might remain fresh in his mind.

He felt that he needed to be watched, for in his heart he believed the faults to be few. There was grave danger that he might forget again that he was the offender, and take the same attitude of injured dignity that had caused Lottie Maynard to go hurrying back to the city with the declaration that when he came to his senses she might be ready to talk to him again.

There was an accent on the "might" that left the matter in doubt, and Julian felt that it behooved him to keep vividly in mind what Lottie declared to be his offenses. Lottie was the dearest little woman in the world, but she had very decided notions. To run to those notions was to make rugged the course of true love.

Mentally Julian recited the catechism of his offenses, punctuating his self-examination with appropriate remarks concerning a train that was two hours late. He was still occupied with this task when a distant whistle sounded, and the waiting passengers hurried from the station to the platform. There was some grumbling when it was seen that this was only a slow train from the south, but they lined up along the platform to watch the arrival of the few passengers who were making a change. Then they hurried back to the warmth of the waiting room.

Only one girl remained behind to walk briskly up and down the platform. With a glad cry of surprise Julian hurried toward her.

"What are you doing here, Lottie?" he asked, as he took her hand in his.

"Where are you going?" she countered. "I was running down to town to see you," he explained. "And to think of finding you here, on your way to London."

"I was not going to London," declared the girl. "I was going on, but somehow I stepped off the train through the habit, and the train went on without me."

"I was hoping that you were coming back to me," he said tenderly, but Lottie tossed her head.

"I told you that when you were ready to admit that you were at fault that you might write, and that then perhaps I would come. You don't suppose that I would change my mind, do you?"

"No such luck," he admitted dismally. "That was why I was coming to you."

"To apologize," she demanded, and Julian nodded his head.

A gleam of triumph flashed into Lottie's eyes, but she was not to be won so easily. She had very pronounced ideas on the proper way of handling the man she purposed to marry, and now that he was penitent, she was in no hurry to make the sweet surrender that Julian sought.

"I suppose you are saying that just because you want to make up," she declared, judiciously, "I don't know that it should count."

"You said that when I would admit that I was in the wrong you would be friends again," reminded Julian.

"But what's the use of admitting that you are wrong, when you don't mean it?" argued Lottie. "You'll say the same thing again the first time that you want to be nasty."

Julian with convincing emphasis, "If you would only know how utterly miserable I have been since you went back to town! That was why I decided to come, instead of writing."

"And almost missed me," supplied Lottie. "I think, Julian, that I'll make my visit, and in the meantime think about coming to London on the way back."

Julian's face darkened. "I wish you'd make up now," he pleaded. "The fact that we met each other here at the Junction proves that it was meant by fate that we should be friends again."

For a moment the girl hesitated. She had meant to keep Julian on the anxious seat for a few weeks, but now that he was coming penitent and conquered, she felt that perhaps it would be well to surrender before he should change his mind. The patent leather tip of her shoe dug into the snow banked against the edge of the platform.

"It does seem a little like the working of fate," she admitted. "Here I go out of town to visit in Peltonville and you are on your way to town to see me. You are waiting at the Junction for a train that is late, and I am left behind by my train."

"Then accept the omen and say that you will make up," he urged. "We can go back to town and pick out the ring and then we'll come back to London and tell the folks."

For another tense moment Lottie hesitated, then she nodded and Julian gave a shout of joy.

"There's the whistle of our train," he cried. "I'll hurry in and get you a ticket back to town."

He hurried into the station wondering if he could not kiss Lottie even though the other waiting passengers might wonder. When he had gone Lottie dug into the snow bank with her shoe tip and presently some bits of pasteboard fluttered into the hole in the snow. Had they been pieced together they would have proven to be a ticket reading "London Junction to London."

"I'm glad that he didn't know that I was on my way to give in," said Lottie half aloud. "It will be hard enough, anyway, to manage him without letting him know that."—Grace Kendrick, in the New Haven Register.

### The Country's Resources

According to governmental statistics the area of this country, including Alaska, is equal to all Europe, approximately. In unappropriated lands we have 754,895,500 acres awaiting settlement or development, and our developed water power is 5,357,000 horsepower. Our coal supply is estimated at 3,135,708,000,000 tons, and on an annual consumptive basis of 429,000,000 tons—record output in 1907—there should be little cause for uneasiness over the fuel question. In iron ore we have a supply of 4,785,000,000 long tons, and the largest annual amount ever produced by us was only 52,000,000 tons. In pig iron production in 1907 we contributed 25,781,000 long tons to the world's total of 60,500,000 long tons. We have petroleum areas aggregating 8,850 square miles and gas areas 10,055 square miles. In 1907 wealth production on our farms totaled \$7,412,000,000 more than the total wealth of the entire country in 1850! No wonder J. P. Morgan's father told him that "the man who would become a bear on the future of this country would go broke."—Wall Street Summary.

### Modesty of a Great Man.

The modesty of a great man of science is shown in the relations between Darwin and his publisher, John Murray. When he sent to his publisher the famous "Origin of Species," Darwin wrote: "It may be conceited but I believe the subject will interest the public, and I am sure that the views are original. If you think otherwise, I must repeat my request: that you will freely reject my work. I shall be a little disappointed; I shall be in no way injured." He was "astounded" at the fact that the trade ordered 1,493 copies before publication and delighted with Dr. Wilberforce's article in the Quarterly Review. "I am quizzed a little," he said. "I really believe that I enjoyed it as much as if I had not been the unfortunate butt." When he brought to Mr. Murray his book on earthworms of which seven editions were sold within a year, Darwin said: "I doubt very much whether it will interest the public, as the subject is not an attractive one."—Science Progress.

### It Denuded.

To illustrate the different view point of manufacturers upon the question of tariff revision, Charles Heber Clark, a writer upon economic subjects, but better known as a humorist under the pen name of "Max Adeler," recently told this story to a gathering of Philadelphia manufacturers.

"There is a farmer neighbor of mine in Montgomery county who was the owner of a very good Alderney cow. One day a stranger, having admired the cow, met the farmer and asked: 'What will you take for that cow?' 'My farmer friend scratched his head a minute and then said, 'Look here, be you the tax assessor or has she been killed on the railroad?'"—Circle.

# THE HOME AND ITS MISTRESS

### The Widow a Good Wife.

Recent statistics indicate that the popularity of the widow is waning; but should this be the case she can most certainly afford to be generous, for her reputed charm has almost become proverbial. There are many instances of the second marriage of widows, and it is noticeable that the husband in such cases frequently happens to be the younger of the two. This is not extraordinary, for women invariably remain young longer than men, and a woman who has encountered the exceedingly enlightening experience of married life knows exactly how to deal with a man. She is intuitive and can instantly diagnose his mood. If he appears worried and distrustful, she is tactfully quiet and sympathetic. She does not force his confidence, because she realizes quiet well that he will probably tell her everything later on.

When necessary a widow is more entertaining than a young girl. Her knowledge of life has made her interesting; her experience has sharpened her intellect, and she knows exactly what to say upon each occasion. As a hostess she is usually perfect. Her previous knowledge of married life has necessitated the acquirement of culinary art, and she realizes that a man's soul quite as much as mere beauty of figure. But she is careful

the foregoing, intensified, if necessary, by a few drops of distilled essence of the same, will be much appreciated by the business woman as well as by the society belle.

## Fads and Fancies in Dress

For the princess dresses one should have princess slips.

In yokes the sun-ray platings are the thing just now.

Jet bracelets seemingly cannot be too wide nor too heavy.

Frocks of silks, crepe and other unlined materials are weighted down by broadcloth facings.

A gay Beau Brummel frill at the throat transforms the tailored suit into something dainty and feminine.

The Shantung suit is promising as much popularity as ever as soon as the summer weather actually sets in.

The ugly little fish tail train has gone out. In its place is a short square train copied from mediaeval days.

Some of the skirts are actually shirred upon the waistband. On the

air to 150 degrees. The light baths have a sedative action in pressure, and are particularly useful in chronic inflammation, the after effects of infectious disorders, for relieving the pain of neuralgia, and in rheumatism and gout. They promise advantage in obesity and the arterial breaking down of old age.

### Women Make Good Farmers.

Mrs. George Cran, an English farmer, went to Canada to look into the work of women farmers in that country and thinks the prospects very bright for women in that work. She tells of one woman who in six years turned a wilderness into a remunerative farm, sixteen acres being in corn, six in alfalfa, with oats and barley and other things in the rest of her 600-acre farm. The woman has fifty hives of bees, seventy-five cows and sends all sorts of vegetables to market. She can have a husband, too, if she wants one, as she has had many "offers."

### Why Men Wear Trousers.

No living man of this age, says the Providence Journal, ever deliberately chose to "adopt trousers." He was forced into them, and all other eccentricities of dress by woman. In the very earliest sartorial experience of every man he is swathed in a queer

### SOME SHORT PARTY DRESSES.



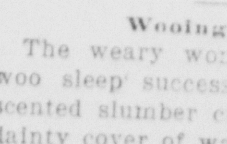
Perhaps, after having learned to make the plain shirtwaist and the simple gingham dress, there is no easier road to progress for the home dressmaker than the way of the party dress. The short dancing frock, in especial, offers untold advantages for the inexperienced and conceals but few pitfalls. The neck to begin with, is bare, and so, too, are the arms, which

cut out the natural enemy of all amateurs—the yoke with its collar, as well as the fitted cuff with its accurate fastenings. This absence of yoke and sleeve eliminates the most expensive part of the gown. Neither the shirred bodice nor the surplice shoulder drapery presents such difficulties as do the fitted bodices for daytime wear.

not to neglect her own appearance, for she understands that men appreciate elegance as a whole, although they seldom grasp the meaning of detail. Then with regard to the care of the family exchequer, a widow's experience is invaluable. At the expense of much suffering, she has learned the value of money. She knows how and where to buy, and gets good value for her expenditure; and this in itself is a great consideration for a young man. But perhaps unselfishness is the keynote of the widow's success. She has learned that she is not the all-important factor of the marriage contract. She recognizes that domestic art is her sphere in life, and she appreciates the dignity of her position. In fact, she is a "womanly" woman, and, as a rule, decidedly deserves her popularity.

### Simple, But Effective.

An excellent model for a good-looking, dressy chapeau. Its construction is simple, but the effect is especially good. The hat is silver gray Neapolitan, trimmed with a crushed band of self-tone Louise ribbon, and on the left side at the very bottom and partly resting on the hair is a bunch of delicate pink roses and foliage.



### Wooling Slumber.

The weary woman who wishes to woo sleep successfully should try a scented slumber cushion. Cased in a dainty cover of washing silk, the contents vary from vegetable down scented with lavender to the aromatic hop. Other fillings may be substituted at will by those who have access to freshly grown sweet herbs. Lemon thyme, sweet grass, verbena, sweet-scented oak-leaved geranium and clover will all convey a delightful fragrance and can be constantly renewed. They should be slightly pounded before they are placed in the cushion. Newly mown hay gives forth a welcome scent and forms a particularly good stuffing for a slumber cushion. The effect of

other hand, gowns equally smart are being turned out with the straightest of lines from bust to knee.

With sleeveless evening frocks scarfs of tulle or chiffon are often worn, tied about the arm halfway between the shoulder and elbow.

The individual linen pockets or bags worn with the summer gown are frequently fastened with cords drawn through embroidered eyelets.

Black and white Syrian scarfs or Egyptian veils riveted with silver or gold are the most popular draperies worn afternoons and evenings. At one of the smartest church weddings of the season the bridal gown of white satin, made in scant directoire style, had side slashes in the skirt filled with frounces of old lace.

### To Improve the Complexion.

Oatmeal bags used frequently in the bath are very pleasant; they whiten the skin and impart a velvety softness, besides a delicate fragrance. Formula: Five pounds of oatmeal, one pound of powdered orris root, one pound of almond meal, one-half pound of powdered white castile soap. Keep in glass jars and fill little cheesecloth bags as needed.

### An Every-day Religion.

An every-day religion—one that loves the duties of your common walk; one that makes an honest man; one that accomplishes an intellectual and moral growth on the subject; one that works in all weather and improves all opportunities, will best and most healthily promote the growth of a church and the power of the gospel.

### Health-Giving Sunshine.

The hygienic and curative effects of sunshine have been found in the rays of the incandescent electric lamp by Mirambout de Laroquette, a French medical man. These rays increase the growth of plants, while destroying low forms like bacteria; and in men and other animals they cause marked stimulation of circulation and skin, increased sweating and cellular activity, and reduce pain. They may heal,

bundle of incoherent bandages by a woman. Later she puts him into cute little dresses so that the neighbors can't tell him from his little sister. Still later she cuts off his curls and puts him into knickerbockers, and he puts on "long pants" when she gives the word and not before. That is all that man has to do or ever had to do with wearing trousers. Woman forced him into them in the first place, and now he is afraid to wear anything else for fear of making a sensation.



## MILLINERY

One of the prettiest summer girls I know, who seemed to have a hat to match each dainty frock, let me into her secret the other day. Pulling out a big bandbox from under her bed she showed me her summer hats, just two in number. One was a handsome embroidered lingerie affair, and for this she had a bunch of several bows of various ribbons. These she took off and planned on as needed. The other hat was—but perhaps you know the girl. She will not mind telling you another of her secrets. She found, when making a new hat, that it was difficult to determine whether a shape would be becoming. Therefore before purchasing the material she hopes to use, she covers a hat frame with colored muslin or crepe paper. This method practically solves all the main points to be considered. She learns the amount of silk or cloth necessary for the operation, for she carefully measures the paper or muslin with which she has experimented. She tests the trimmings in the same way by adjusting ribbons and flowers in varying ways until she has attained the best combination. American Home Monthly

### CURIOUS FLOWER CLOCK.

A Timepiece With Peculiar Horological Features.

In Waterworks Park, Detroit, Mich., is one of the most interesting objects of the city. The place is always sought by visitors for a view of the flower clock which, by its floral beauty and horological ingenuity of construction, impresses all those interested in the odd and picturesque. The dial is upright, and is on a mound of green velvety moss, artistically embellished with rare species of plants. The dial proper is about six feet in diameter. A gardener carefully trims the plants at regular intervals lest their superfluous growth should interfere with the movement of the hands or the easy legibility of the time at a distance. The hands are made of wood and are painted white.

The horological features of the clock are unique, the mechanism being operated by water from a pumping station nearby. Numerous experiments were made in the beginning in order to make the clock keep accurate time, which it now does very satisfactorily. The movement is located in a small chamber within the mound. A 24-inch wheel of galvanized iron is hung in a large iron frame. The rim of this wheel consists of a series of buckets. A jet of water from a reservoir strikes the buckets on one side so that they sink when filled, turning the wheel and emptying into a spillway. The series of wheels which move the hands is actuated by means of gear wheels which are set on an axle of this large wheel, the smaller wheels being pinioned and hung on the frame, as in an ordinary clock case. By substituting a reservoir for a direct jet from a standpipe, which was formerly used, the pressure, and consequent speed of the wheel, is rendered uniform.

Every spring the face of the mound is renewed. The earth is hammered hard, after which the surface is planted with moss. The varicolored plants are embedded in the moss and are held in place by a wire screen of fine mesh until they take firm root. When once prepared for the season, the plants need no extraordinary attention. The month, the day of the month, and the day of the week are indicated by a calendar flower bed, which adjoins the flower clock.

### SHORT METER SERMONS.

#### Monastic Life.

A life of prayer is more helpful than a life of contention.—Rev. John P. Chidwick, Roman Catholic, New York City.

#### Competition.

Competition as practiced in a great many cases, is unjust, unchristian, ungodly and inhuman.—Rev. B. C. Warren, Methodist, Newburgh, N. Y.

#### Trusting the Bible.

We do not follow cunningly devised fables when we trust the Bible as a revelation from God.—Rev. Robert Bruce Hull, Baptist, Brooklyn.

#### Measuring Success.

Victory comes by battle. Success is measured in direct ratio to the effort we have put forth in times of danger and temptation.—Rev. E. P. Thomas, Presbyterian, Fernando, Cal.

#### Pragmatism.

Pragmatism has raised its head and in perfect harmony with the spirit of our age insists that truth is that which "works."—Rev. M. DeRoy Burton, Congregationalist, New Haven.

#### Clothes versus Character.

Men and women both, to-day, put emphasis in clothes and give more consideration to dress than they do to the question of character.—Rev. J. W. Brougher, Methodist, Portland, Ore.

#### Loss.

Whatever stops the flow of your sympathies, and removes you away from the common joys and sorrows and burdens of humanity is not gain but loss.—Rev. Statom, Presbyterian, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

#### Correct View of Life.

The young man who has the right view of God and Christ will have the correct view of life and will make a life and not merely a living.—Rev. Weston Bruner, Baptist, San Antonio, Texas.

#### The Order of Faith.

Faith has its own order; there is but one entrance to its shrine. We must first hear the stern preacher of righteousness; and then, when this lesson is mastered, follow Christ.—Rev. H. H. Henson, Congregationalist, Westminster, Eng.

#### Unrighteous Indulgence.

The numerous instances of wrecked lives because of its unrighteous indulgence should be a constant warning to every young man seeking to win for himself the crowns of this life.—Rev. S. H. C. Burgin, Methodist, San Antonio, Texas.

#### Where Wisdom Lies.

Wisdom lies in discriminating between sound and unsound social practice. One may sacrifice something of individual preference for the sake of peace and fellowship, but he need not become a subject.—Rev. C. E. Nash, Universalist, Los Angeles.

#### Irreligious People.

There are to be included among evil of irreligious people not only those whose conduct is wicked, but also those who would do wrong if there were no external restraints upon them. The majority of bad people live lives of such self-restraint and outward rectitude as to compare favorably with the conduct of truly religious people.—Rev. Hiram Vrooman, Presbyterian, Providence.



## THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editors and Publishers  
EDW. A. REMY, Editors and Publishers

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

## DAILY

One Year.....\$5.00  
Six Months.....2.50  
Three Months.....1.25  
One Month......40  
One Week......10

## WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1909

## Cars Leaving Shops.

Car No. 102 which was wrecked in the head and collision at Chestnut Ridge recently has already been repaired and was put back on the road a few days ago. Car No. 204 which was wrecked in the collision at Morris siding near Jeffersonville a few days later, came out of the shops the latter part of last week and is now on the road again. Car No. 203, the local which was so badly wrecked in the collision at Chestnut Ridge, and No. 202, the other car wrecked at Morris siding are still in the shops. No. 203 was the worst wrecked of any car has been since the completion of the road more than twenty months ago.

## Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

## GENTS.

Mr. Harlan Baird.  
Dick Hultz.  
Rev. Wm. L. Lelk.  
Rev. J. O. Overman.  
Mr. Lon Whetsell.  
Mr. Wm. Woodard.  
WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.  
Seymour, July 12, 1909.

## Who Scratched The Bathtub?

Nice, porcelain bathtub, too; and all the folks thought it was just lovely. But somebody was washing it out and used common laundry soap—the yellow kind with rosin and strong caustic in it—and away went the enamel and the finish. (If that kind of soap will harm porcelain enamel, what won't it do to clothes?) "Easy Task Soap," the pure, white antiseptic, five-cents-a-cake kind, will not harm anything but dirt. Try two cakes and get your money back if it isn't as represented.

## Runaway.

A runaway occurred on N. Ewing street early this morning. The horse which belonged to a farmer in the country ran into a post near the Southern Indiana crossing at Eighth street and tore a wheel off the buggy.

During the first three-quarters of the last fiscal year ended June 30, there was an increase of 2,089,000 the number of postoffice money orders issued as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding fiscal year.

William Hyland, Jr., a fireman on the E. & T. H., is here from Evansville and has accepted a position as fireman on the B. & O. S-W.

## Hay's Hair Health

Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to Its Natural Color and Beauty.

No matter how long it has been gray or faded. Stops its falling out, and positively removes dandruff. Refuse all substitutes. Is not a dye. \$1 and 50c. bottles, at druggists, or by mail, 8 and 2c. for free book "The Care of the Hair." Philo Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J.

C. W. MILHOUS  
A. J. PELLEN

## PERSONAL.

Ellis Terrell was here from Kurtz this morning.

Sim Watkins made a business trip west this morning.

Dr. Roy Perrin was here from Uniontown this afternoon.

Maek Hanner was here from Kurtz, a short time this morning.

Charles Kimberlin went west this morning on the accommodation.

Attorney Henry Prince was here from Brownstown this morning.

Mary Mullen was here from Brownstown, Sunday, visiting relatives.

John Casey drove out to camp Phonie, near Sheldstown, today.

Charles W. Graessle made a business trip to Indianapolis this morning.

Elmer Kerner, of Kurtz, went to Indianapolis this morning over the traction line.

Mrs. Clara Ewing came up from Vallonia, this morning to do some shopping.

Miss Ruth Hunter returned last evening from a visit with friends, at Borden.

Elsie Tuell has accepted a position at the telephone exchange at Brownstown.

Miss Madge Montgomery came home this morning from spending a few days in Louisville.

William Hampson was here from Medora a short time this morning between trains.

Mrs. Ralph Boas went to Columbus this afternoon to visit Mrs. Fred Kline for several days.

Charles Wertz, the saw mill man, of Grammer was here last night and went north this morning.

Miss Fern Hunter is spending today at Reddington with her grandmother, Mrs. Mary A. Hunter.

Chrest Lakos, of the Sparta confectionery, left today on a two days business trip at Greengfield.

Miss Ocie Berry is here from Mitchell on a visit with her sister, Mrs. Louis Routt and family of E. Fourth.

Chas. G. Martin and wife returned yesterday from a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Logan Martin, at Borden.

Mr. and Mrs. John McCormick, of Needles, Cal., are in the city the guests of her sister, Mrs. Ralph Downing, and family.

Mrs. Peters, of Elizabethtown, mother of Ernest Peters, was in this city this morning en route to Crothersville to visit relatives.

Conductor and Mrs. James M. Allen and family, left this morning for a three weeks visit with relatives at Tunnelton and at Bedford.

Perry Vogel, agent for the Pennsylvania line at Columbus, left Monday on a trip to the Seattle exposition and other points in the west.

Misses Addie Reynolds and Nellie Fox went to Shields this morning to visit camp Phonie and to take a few supplies along for the campers.

Prof. and Mrs. Thomas E. Sanders, of Racine, Wis., are here on a visit with her mother, Mrs. Celestus Robertson, near Cortland, and other relatives.

Mrs. Vida Phillips and children, of Indianapolis, came down yesterday and went to Reddington to visit her mother Mrs. Mary J. Ryan and other relatives.

Jasper N. White, watchman at the Second street crossing, and wife went to Columbus Monday, where Mrs. White went to consult Dr. A. J. Banker.

Misses Amelia and Edna Schulerburg, cousins of the Misses Droege, and Mrs. Lizzie Schulerburg, arrived here from Dillsboro this morning to be the guests of Mrs. J. H. Droege and family for a week.

## THE NATIONAL GAME

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

At New York—R.H.E.  
St. Louis.....00010020000001-4 9 1  
New York.....10200000000000-3 10 2  
Batteries—Harmon, Phelps; Raymond, Schell.  
Second Game—R.H.E.  
St. Louis.....0000000000-0 3 2  
New York.....01010101\*-3 11 0  
Batteries—Bachman, Phelps; Ames, Myers.  
At Brooklyn—R.H.E.  
Chicago.....0000002000-2 9 1  
Brooklyn.....0000000000-0 2 0  
Batteries—Brown, Archie; Rucker, Marshall, Bergen.  
At Philadelphia—R.H.E.  
Pittsburg.....3000000101-5 9 4  
Philadelphia 000200020-4 5 3  
Batteries—Maddox, Camnitz, Gibson; Moren, Doolin.  
At Boston—R.H.E.  
Cincinnati.....0401000000-5 7 0  
Boston.....0000000000-0 3 2  
Batteries—Gasper, McLean; Brown, Mattern, Graham.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

At Cleveland—R.H.E.  
Boston.....0000000100-1 8 2  
Cleveland.....112000002\*-6 10 1  
Batteries—Check, Donovan; Young, Easterly.  
Second Game—R.H.E.  
Cleveland.....0100000010-2 6 6  
Boston.....0340000001-8 8 3  
Batteries—Rhoades, Liebhardt; Arrellanes, Donohue.  
At Detroit—R.H.E.  
New York.....002010101-5 11 0  
Detroit.....0000300000-3 9 3  
Batteries—Wilson, Kleinow; Lelivet, Stanage.  
At St. Louis—R.H.E.  
Philadelphia 0000002012-4 8 2  
St. Louis.....001000110-3 9 2  
Batteries—Coombs, Thomas; Graham, Criger, Stephens.  
At Chicago—R.H.E.  
Chicago.....031000602\*-12 13 2  
Wash'g'tn. 0000002000-2 4 5  
Batteries—Scott, Smith, Sutor, Sullivan; Groome, Havelick, Witherup, Street, Blankenship.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Indianapolis—R.H.E.  
St. Paul.....0111000000-3 8 2  
Indianapolis 0000002000-2 7 4  
Batteries—Laroy, Carrisch; Glaze, Howley.

Despondent Because of Ill Health.  
Newcastle, Ind., July 19.—Joseph Robbins, fifty-six years old, committed suicide in the Maxwell Briscoe park by drinking poison. Coroner Hiatt, after investigating, returned a verdict of suicide, giving as a cause melancholia brought about by ill health.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.  
Wheat—Wagon, \$1.15; No. 2 red, \$1.18. Corn—No. 2, 71c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 48c. Hay—Clover, \$10.00 @ 11.00; timothy, \$14.00 @ 16.00; mixed, \$15.00 @ 16.00. Cattle—\$4.50 @ 6.60. Hogs—\$4.50 @ 8.35. Sheep—\$4.00 @ 4.25. Lambs—\$5.50 @ 7.00. Receipts—1,000 hogs; 850 cattle; 450 sheep.

At Cincinnati.  
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.26. Corn—No. 2, 74c. Oats—No. 2, 56½c. Cattle—\$2.25 @ 6.35. Hogs—\$4.25 @ 8.35. Sheep—\$2.25 @ 4.50. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 8.75.

At Chicago.  
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.22. Corn—No. 2, 72c. Oats—No. 2, 45c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.60 @ 7.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.00 @ 5.15. Hogs—\$5.75 @ 8.35. Sheep—\$4.50 @ 6.00. Lambs—\$5.00 @ 8.25.

Livestock at New York.  
Cattle—\$3.50 @ 6.60. Hogs—\$5.00 @ 8.50. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 5.00. Lambs—\$5.75 @ 7.75.

At East Buffalo.  
Cattle—\$3.50 @ 7.00. Hogs—\$5.00 @ 8.40. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 5.75. Lambs—\$5.75 @ 8.00.

Wheat at Toledo.  
Sept., \$1.12½; Dec., \$1.11½; cash, \$1.12.

## CONNERSVILLE ASKS FOR TAFT

To Help Celebrate Centenary of "Twelve Mile" Purchase.

## ACT THAT PRECIPITATED WAR

Treaty of Sept. 30 a Hundred Years Ago Provoked Dissensions Among the Indians That Culminated in the Decisive Battle of Tippecanoe—Celebration of the Centenary of the Event at Connersville May Be Marked by the Presence of the President, Who Has Signified Desire to Attend.

Connersville, Ind., July 19.—An invitation has been sent to President Taft by Mayor Barrows, asking the chief executive to visit Connersville on Sept. 30, the day being the 100th anniversary of the signing of the treaty with the Indians, known as the twelve-mile purchase.

President Taft has signified his intention of accepting the invitation and of making an address if he finds it convenient to do so. The twelve-mile purchase was the cause of the war with the Indians which continued for some time and culminated in the battle of Tippecanoe. The land involved in the purchase was of small consequence, but the war that followed spread over the whole of what was known at that time as the Northwest Territory. In the event that President Taft finds it possible to visit the city on that day an elaborate celebration will be arranged.

Manila, July 19.—When Jikiri, the Moro bandit chief, who was killed with all his followers in a desperate battle with troops and constabulary near Patian, on Jolo Island, July 5, began his career as an outlaw he swore he would kill a hundred men before he died. The record of the murders he committed is not complete, but it is stated in a dispatch received from Zamboanga that the bandit very nearly fulfilled his oath, having slain almost a hundred.

From the latest reports of the fight all but one of the several women in the cave where the outlaws made their last stand were wives of Jikiri. But one of the women escaped. She was the wife of one of Jikiri's followers and accepted the safe conduct offered by the Americans before the attack.

Lieutenant Joseph A. Baer of the Sixth cavalry, it is agreed by all who saw the fight, was the hero of the affair. His timely rescue of Lieutenant Arthur H. Wilson, who was struggling with Jikiri when Baer shot and killed the bandit, and his certain aim which brought down three other outlaws, is the talk of army circles.

Organized Against Tramps.  
Columbus, Ind., July 19.—People in the neighborhood of Carter's Chapel, four miles north of here, have resolved themselves into a mutual protection association to protect their chapel from tramps. The Weary Willies have converted the church into a rendezvous and have broken down the doors and smashed the windows to effect entrance. They have destroyed a number of books belonging to the church.

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## Woman's Power Over Man



Woman's most glorious endowment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man. When she loses it and still loves on, no one in the wide world can know the heart agony she endures. The woman who suffers from weakness and derangement of her special womanly organism soon loses the power to sway the heart of a man. Her general health suffers and she loses her good looks, her attractiveness, her amiability and her power and prestige as a woman. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., with the assistance of his staff of able physicians, has prescribed for and cured many thousands of women. He has devised a successful remedy for woman's ailments. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive specific for the weaknesses and disorders peculiar to women. It purifies, regulates, strengthens and heals. Medicine dealers sell it. No honest dealer will advise you to accept a substitute in order to make a little larger profit.

## IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

## The Topics of the Day

The Revision of the Tariff in Washington and the Revision of the Prices at the Loom End Sale All of This Week at Gold Mine

We are as determined as ever to stick to our motto of cleaning house every season and have revised the price on many and many an article in the store, and practically every department in the store will assist in our determination to clear summer goods. We have plenty of Loom Ends on hand, also an accumulation of several short lots and odd things that are bound to occur during a week's selling like last. Here are a few revised prices. Don't miss the opportunity.

50c Lawn Shirt Waists 29c.	Calicoes, better assortment, larger pieces, 1c. 2½c, 3½c.
Lawn Kimonas, all sizes, 10c.	Fast Color Lawns, 2½c.
Black Petticoats, 48c.	36 inch Percales, 5c.
\$1.50 Shirt Waists, 79c.	36 inch White Curtain, Swiss, 12½ value, 5c.
Ladies Tailored Coat Suits divided into 4 lots, \$5.00, 7.95, 10.00, 12.95, worth more than double.	25c men's Wash Four-in-hand Ties, 10c.
\$10.00 rain coats at \$5.00.	\$10.00 Voile and Panama Skirts at \$5.00.

Loom end prices continue on Silks, Wash Goods of all kinds, Embroideries, Laces, Neckwear, Belts and Notions.

Special prices will prevail on second floor in China and Bric-a-brac.

We are determined to clean up our Trimmed Hats and we will do it at the prices asked.

## The GOLD MINE DEPARTMENT STORE

F. Lett, M. D. C. H. Lett, M. D. C.  
LETT & LETT, Veterinarians.  
OFFICE: 111 West Third Street, SEYMOUR, IND.  
PHONES: Office 644, Residence 643.

Seymour  
Dry Goods  
Company

## July Clearance Sale

Seymour  
Dry Goods  
Company

Have you attended the big summer Clearance Sale? This is the second week of our great bargain giving event, which will last the entire month of July. It's up to you to take advantage of these savings we offer. Each department offers some rare bargains in seasonable and dependable merchandise. There are three prime essentials which make for economy and thrift—knowing what to buy, when to buy and WHERE TO BUY. Read this partial list of items as we do not have space to mention all, you will find many more. Shrewd economical shoppers have made deep inroads into some of the rare bargains, so don't delay but come at once.

Our entire stock of Dress Goods and Silks at ¼ or 25 per cent. off the former price. White Goods and Colored Lawns, 2½c, 5c and 7½c per yard. Dress Gingham, Cotton Suitings, Percales and Madras Cloths. Swiss and Madras Draperies at sale prices. Men's Women's and Children's Hosiery at ¼ and ½ less than regular price. Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear at 20 per cent. discount. Domestic Bargains. Standard Calico 4½c. Standard Apron Gingham 5c. All Linen Toweling 5½c. Bleached at 7½c. Silkline, sale price 7½c per yard. Notions and Dress Accessories at sale prices. Val. Laces, sale prices 2c, 5c, and 7c per yard. Embroidery Flouncing and All-over Laces at 33⅓ per cent. off former price. Silk Elastic Belts, sale prices 29c and 17c. Dutch Collars with Jabot 10c.

July Sale Prices on our entire line of Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Lace Curtains and Portiers. July Sale Prices on Ladies' Tailored Suits, Wash Suits, Skirts and Shirt Waists. Come early and make selection for every day's delay means loss of opportunity.

SEYMOUR DRY GOODS CO.  
SUCCESSORS TO L. F. MILLER & CO.



# Extra SPECIAL

30 Boys' Knee Pants Suits  
AGES 9 TO 16

**\$1.00 and \$1.50**  
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY

The former price of these Suits was \$2.50 to \$4.00 and it will be a rare opportunity to clothe your boy for almost nothing. : : : : :  
SEE THEM ON SPECIAL TABLE.

## THE HUB

### A COOL HEAD

Makes a comfortable body. Use Wanous' Soapless Shampoo for the scalp. It cleanses, soothes and keeps the head right. Price, ten cents.

Sea Salt for the bath, talcum as a cooling rub, and a dash of refreshing perfume, and who couldn't enjoy the summer weather. All these and other reasonable necessities at

**COX'S PHARMACY**  
Phone 100. Use It.

### H. F. BROWN, M. D. C.

Has opened an office for the practice of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery at the farm of J. B. Love, three miles south of town, on Dudleytown road. Solicits a share of your patronage. Call Old Phone F 3 rings on Dudleytown line. New Phone 226. j26

### ANNA E. CARTER

**NOTARY PUBLIC**  
Office at the Daily Republican office, 108 West Second Street. SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

### SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK

Piano Teacher,  
Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St. SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

**LEWIS & SWAILS**  
LAWYERS  
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

### Ladies and Gentlemen

Take your old clothes to  
**THE SEYMOUR TAILORS**  
And have them put in first class wearing condition.  
NORTH CHESTNUT STREET  
Next door north of New Pearl Laundry

Faultless Pressing, Spotless  
Cleaning.  
Work Called For, Also Delivered.  
Phone 383.  
**Weithoff-Kernan**

### CALL UP 37

For any work in cleaning, repairing or pressing of ladies' and gents' garments. Will call for and deliver.

**SCIARRA BROS.**  
TAILORS BY TRADE  
4 S. Chestnut St., Seymour, Indiana

### Fine Dairling

You can't find a spot on our French dry cleaned work. Cleaning, dyeing and repairing ladies' and gents' garments. Give us a trial. Next to traction station. Phone 465.  
**D. DiMatteo**

"Will Go on Your Bond"  
Will write any kind of  
**INSURANCE**  
**Clark B. Davis**  
LOANS NOTARY

### WANT ADVERTISING

For Defective eyesight, see DraGoo.

WANTED TO BUY—A good driving horse. R. L. Moseley.

PIANO TUNING—Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. Edaly. j4dtf

FOR RENT—Six room cottage. Inquire here or 530 N. Walnut. j20d-tf

FOR SALE—Ten shares Graessle-Mercer Co. Stock, all or part. Inquire here. j7dtf

FOR RENT—Three living rooms down town. Gas and water. Apply at once. W. C. Bevins, 15 S. Chestnut. j19d

FOR SALE—Heating stove, safe with glass front, washing machine, 50 ft. hose, 150 ft. steel inch pipe, four dozen glass fruit jars. Mrs. Kate Adams, 303 E. Fourth street. j24d

### Weather Indications.

Fair tonight and Wednesday. Slowly rising temperature.

### Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robert Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	MAX	MIN
July 19, 1909.	86	55

The little four months' old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elza Jones, who has been suffering with cholera infantum for the past ten days, is improving.

Fred Mackey returned this morning from Salt Creek township where he painted buggies for Wm. S. Brock, Dan Mullen and Thos. Mullen.

### THIS WILL INTEREST MOTHERS.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, a Certain relief for Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy Worms. They break up Colds in 24 hours. They are so pleasant to the taste and harmless as milk. Children like them. Over 10,000 testimonials of cures. They never fail. Sold by all druggists. 25c. Ask to-day. Don't accept any substitute.

### B. & O. S.-W.

### SEA SHORE EXCURSION

—TO—

### ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

On Thursday, Aug. 12th. Tickets will be sold to Atlantic City, N. J., at the rate of \$17.00 for the round trip. Good on all trains on above date and good to return to and including Thursday August 20th, 1909.

### SPECIAL EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS,

Saturday, August 14th, 1909. Tickets will be sold on the above date for trains No. 12 and No. 4, at a rate of \$8.00 for the round trip, leaving Seymour at 4:40 a. m. and 9:08 a. m. Tickets good for returning within 12 days. Passengers have choice of routes between Detroit and Buffalo, via rail or water.  
For further information see small hand bills or call at B. & O. ticket office.  
C. C. FREY, Agent.  
W. P. TOWNSEND, D. P. A.  
Vincennes, Ind.

### PERSONAL.

Otto Ahlbrand was at Brownstown Monday.

Alex Bollinger went to North Vernon this morning.

Henry Kasperlain went to Cincinnati this morning.

P. Reagan was here from Cincinnati Monday evening.

J. W. Dodds was here from Mooney Monday evening.

Alf Cox was here from Crothersville Monday evening.

Frank Schwab was at Scottsburg Sunday afternoon.

Miss Keach came up from Brownstown this morning.

E. S. Jordan went west this morning on the early train.

Miss Lillian Hoffmeir visited friends at Franklin Sunday.

Frank Thompson, of Scipio, was here Monday evening.

J. B. Lloyd, of Shoals, was in the city Monday evening.

John C. Wells was here from Bloomington this morning.

Charles Brown, of Washington, went to Cincinnati Sunday.

Lynn Faulconer was a passenger to Louisville this morning.

Frank Zabel was here from Brownstown Sunday visiting friends.

George Baker, of West Reddington, was in Seymour this morning.

Citizen Bebout was here from Free-town this morning on business.

Aaron Abel caught an 8 pound carp at Rockford Monday night.

L. B. Marsh, of West Reddington, was in this city Monday afternoon.

William Boxman, who recently moved to Columbus, was here Sunday.

Mrs. Lynn Faulconer and son, Lynn, Jr., went to Jeffersonville this morning.

Robert Hays, of Cortland, went to Reddington this morning on the traction line.

Miss Sadie Myers is spending this week in Indianapolis with her mother and brother.

Conductor Carroll Bush, of W. Second street, is off duty today on account of sickness.

T. L. Carter and Eph. Ahlbrand made a trip to Brownstown in their automobile Monday.

Frank Apel and little daughter were here from Columbus Sunday on a short visit with relatives.

Miss Frances Zimmerman went to Columbus Sunday evening to be the guest of Mrs. Frank Apel.

Miss Josephine Weathers has returned to Indianapolis after a two weeks visit here and at Brownstown.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steinker went to Peters' Switch this morning to visit her father, Mr. Burbink, and family.

Walter and Paul Droege left at noon today for West Baden and French Lick Springs to spend a few days.

Erbie Hoffmire and wife, of Seymour, will be the guests of H. C. Hoffman and family Sunday.—Franklin Star.

Mrs. Layton Brown was here from Washington Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Durham, of N. Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Otte and child arrived here from Springfield, Ill., Sunday, for a visit of several days with relatives.

John W. Browning and family are here from Clinton, Ill., to spend a few days with relatives at Seymour, Cortland and Brownstown.

William Granger, an architect from Connersville, arrived here this morning to superintend the erection of the new Ahlbrand carriage factory.

Mrs. Mary Deyereaux returned home from Scottsburg Monday night where she went on account of the illness and death of her sister, Mrs. A. Dobbins.

Prof. Henry Lange left for Missouri Sunday night to join his family, who have been visiting relatives and friends there for the past few weeks.

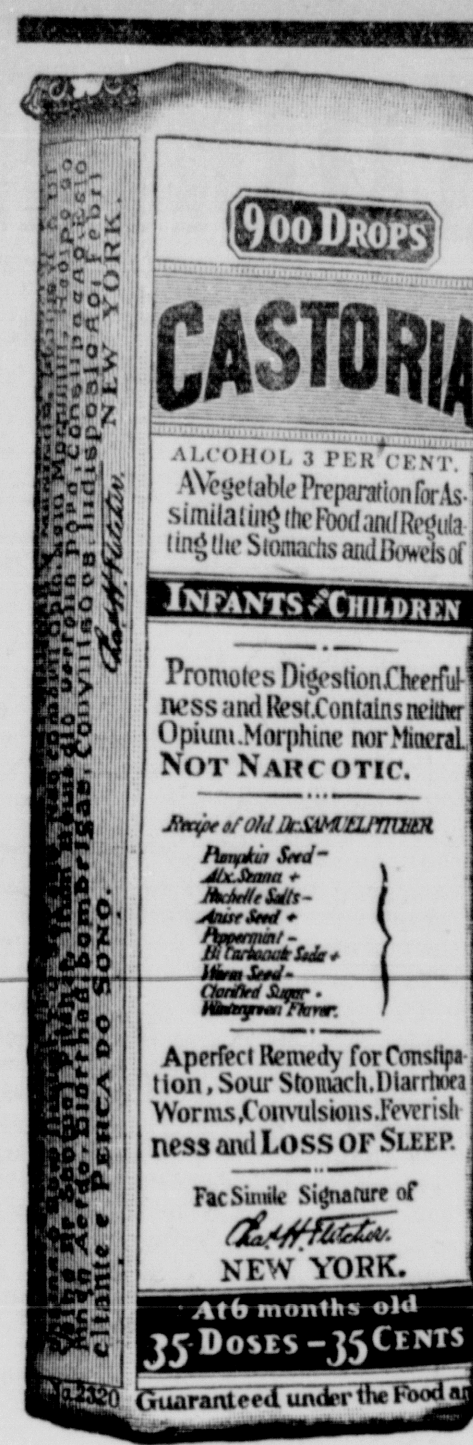
Jason Martin, who has been employed for some time in a barber shop at Indianapolis, went to Brownstown Monday night to spend his vacation.

Mrs. Mary Galbraith returned home late Monday afternoon from a few weeks trip to Tacoma and Seattle, Washington. She had a nice trip and stopped to visit a few friends in other cities.

Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Peters and family left Sunday morning on a trip to Mammoth Cave, Ky. Erbie Hoffmire is acting as ticket agent at the Pennsylvania passenger station during Mr. Peters' absence.

L. C. Griffiths, who was formerly connected with the Seymour Home Telephone Company as a general agent of the company, came up from Louisville late Monday afternoon and remained in the city a few hours.

Rev. Johnson Harding, of San Antonio, Tex., who has been in this city since last Friday visiting his brother, Samuel V. Harding and wife, of N. Walnut street, left for home this afternoon. Rev. Mr. Harding is a minister in the Church of Christ. This is his first visit here for two years.



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## CASTORIA

## TRAGIC INCIDENT OF A MOTOR RACE

Four Killed and Many Injured In Race at Berlin.

Berlin, July 19.—As the result of the explosion of a motorcycle and a fire which followed it, four persons were killed, more than twenty severely injured, and a dozen others slightly injured during a cycle race at the Old Botanic Gardens Sunday evening. Thousands of spectators had gathered around the track, which was opened for the first time a few days ago.

An endurance race was on, and some of the best-known cyclists, including Stelbrink, Contener, Ryser and Stol, were entered. After a few laps the tire on one of the pacemakers' motorcycle burst and the rider lost control. The benzine exploded in a burst of flame and the machine leaped into the air and hurled itself against the barrier, which broke down.

The rider was thrown off and fell against other competitors, who were pitched to the track several of them being severely injured. So terrific was the speed of the motorcycle that it continued on its course after the explosion, crashing into the public stand, hurling spectators right and left and setting on fire several women's dresses. Two women were instantly killed and their bodies, saturated with flaming benzine, were burned to cinders.

The wooden stand caught fire and the flames flashed in the faces of bystanders, who, with clothing ablaze,

rushed about shrieking with pain and fear, until cool-headed onlookers threw them to the ground and smothered the flames.

A panic ensued, in which a great number of persons, including children, were badly trampled. Eighteen men and four women were seriously injured, two of the men having since died. The hospital surgeons say that several others are in a hopeless condition.

### TERSE TELEGRAMS

Alfredo Alvarez, proprietor of a West Tampa (Fla.) saloon, was assassinated by an unknown person, who made his escape.

The Elmo II, owned by F. O. Giles, Jr., won the 285-mile ocean race for power boats from Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, to Marblehead.

In consequence of a general strike of engineers, firemen and conductors, traffic on the Central Railway of Peru has been completely suspended.

International co-operation for the suppression of the traffic in opium as well as of cocaine and other habit-forming drugs, is being sought by the state department.

A package containing \$10,000 being conveyed by the Adams Express company from the National Bank of the Republic, of Chicago, to the Second National bank of Monmouth, Ill., is said to have disappeared from a Burlington train some time last week.

## CASTORIA

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Note the following reasonable prices:

Quality and workmanship guaranteed  
Set of Teeth - \$8.00  
Gold Crowns, (22K) \$5.00  
Bridge Work - \$5.00  
Fillings, 75 cents and up.  
Extracting Painless with Nitrous Oxide Gas. Examination Free.

**Dr. R. C. Haas**  
No. 7 West Second St., Seymour, Ind.



# BRITISH RICH TAXED OFF THE ISLES

Are the British rich in immediate danger of being taxed off the British isles? This is a question that is being asked seriously. The British press day by day echoes the despairing protests of the well to do against the rapidly increasing burdens of taxation, of which no man knows the end. The prediction is freely made by Englishmen of affairs resident in this country that any substantial increase in taxation will be followed by an exodus of the British well to do, and especially of the British rich from the British isles. They will seek in this country or some other a haven where the idea of taking away the property of those who have it to give it to those who have none does not obtain. The Englishman pays a tax when he inherits property.

He pays an income tax on his rents and on his salary.  
He pays a tax on his automobile.  
He pays a tax on all stock exchange transactions.  
He pays a tax on all his land and on all increase in land values.  
He pays, in addition to the rent of his dwelling, taxes for lighting, paving and police protection.  
He pays a tax for the privilege of wearing a ring with a crest on it, and a tax for putting armorial bearings on his carriage.  
He pays a tax for his carriage, his dog, his gun and his pistol.

## GEORGE JACKSON.

**The Man Who First Found Gold in Rocky Mountains and Died Poor.**  
To-day Idaho Springs will dedicate a monument to the man who first found gold in the Rocky mountains. George Jackson is dead and beyond the reach of the honor paid his memory. He died several years ago in an obscure corner of the State where he was making a fresh try at fortune, trying again in old age to find for himself enough gold to remove him from the necessity to keep up the search. Independent and self-reliant to the end as he had been when fifty years ago he was living on the natural food of the country, and making his home under the stars, he who had pointed the way for many men to become millionaires through mining gold, lived and died with empty pockets.

The day George Jackson found the first gold in the land out of which a great State was to be reared because of his find, he was most interested in the fact that he had found some diggings where he (George Jackson) was going to make a fortune if he could and that he had killed a mountain sheep which would help out his diminishing supply of "States" grub until he could get back to where he could get more of the same. His chief concern right then was the fact that his dogs, "Drum" and "Kit," had been worsted in a fight with a carcajou and were too lame to travel. There wasn't much in all that to suggest thoughts of empire building or greatness. Time has taken care of that and brought it into perspective. On his part it was a simple act in the day's work; in the light of fifty years we are ready to pay with our regard the debt of obligation under which he placed a State which set up business in his footsteps.

Time is jealous of its large tasks. It picks and tests the men it permits to perform them. Most often it considers the privilege of doing them sufficient reward. Jackson was permitted to find the gold; others were forced to be content with merely mining it. The others grew rich; Jackson had been marked for a blazer of trails, a searcher. So he died poor in the midst of the rich field he had sown; died as he had lived a poor prospector doing the work Time had picked him to do. He left to the future only a memory, but that will live on long after those who were privileged only to harvest in his field will have been forgotten. It is a way Time has of evening up the score.—Denver Republican.

## "EASY MONEY."

**The Price for It Must Be Paid in Loss of Self-Respect.**

There is no more pernicious sophistry than this widely prevalent theory about "easy money," for it strikes human nature at its weakest point, says a writer on the Kansas City Journal. People who could not be tempted to commit a crime will jump at the chance to get something for nothing, and many who might not be too scrupulous but would shrink from a heinous offense are no proof against the seductions of "easy money." The psychology of this weakness may or may not go back to the garden of Eden and the primal curse of toil. Certain it is that there is an inherent revolt in human nature against the drudgery of earning bread in the sweat of one's brow. Normally constructed people combat this rebellious spirit through the human affections which ennoble toil and consecrate the hardest tasks to the comfort of loved ones. But there are few people who work very hard for the sheer love of working hard.

"Easy money" is the dearest and nearest in the world; it is gained at a fearful price, whether it is the booty of the highwayman or the unearned and ill-gotten gains of the dishonest man of business. The human law may not reach the sinner, rich or poor the

## INCOME TAX, INHERITANCE TAX AND EVERY OTHER SORT OF TAX MAY DRIVE JOHN BULL FROM HOME.

He pays a tax for the privilege of shooting game.  
He pays a tax on every servant.  
He pays a tax when he dies—or his estate does—and leaves property.

"Americans have little idea of the various taxes that are imposed in England," says a writer on the subject. "If you are a renter and pay, say \$300 a year rent, you would be obliged to pay not less than \$90 additional, which would cover the lighting, paving and police protection. But richer people are caught in all sorts of ways. For instance, in England I would pay \$5 a year for the privilege of wearing this ring. It carries a crest and if I had a carriage with armorial bearings upon it I would be obliged to pay \$10 a year for that privilege. When a man dies his estate must pay a tax of 1 per cent on everything. If his estate is below \$2,500 in value; 2 per cent on \$5,000, 3 per cent on \$50,000, 4 per cent on \$125,000, 4½ per cent on \$200,000, 5 per cent on \$225,000, 5½ per cent on \$500,000, 6 per cent on \$750,000, 7 per cent on \$1,250,000, 8 per cent on \$2,500,000, 9 per cent on \$3,750,000, and 10 per cent on \$5,000,000.

"Perhaps the greatest burdens which the land owner is subject to are on account of the poorhouses, which are maintained at great expense, and on account of the new policy of old age pensions; that is, pensioning any one over a certain age who hasn't an income of \$2.50 a week. The great question that is being considered in England apparently is not what to do with the unemployed, but with the unemployable. The people who have saved money and have made the most of their opportunities apparently will be obliged to take care of those who have not taken care of themselves and who never could take care of themselves."

The amount of the graduated death duties, or inheritance taxes, collected in the United Kingdom, which has a population of 44,000,000 and upward, ranges from \$90,000,000 to \$95,000,000 annually out of a total internal revenue of \$470,000,000 to \$480,000,000. It is drawn from more than 67,000 estates. The revenue from the death duties is a little more than half that from excise imposts, and considerably more than half the amount realized from the income tax.

## HOW THE WRIGHT AIRSHIP IS STARTED.



The Wright airship has no wheels, but a set of wooden runners like a sleigh. These travel upon a rail, and the initial impetus is given to the machine by the release of a weight which runs over a pulley in a wooden tower. The descent of the weight makes the airship fly off in a direction away from the tower. The impetus causes it to rise a little, and afterward the screws and planes keep it afloat.

penitentiary doors may not swing shut on either. But the price must be paid all the same—paid in the coin of the soul, in peace of mind and loss of self-respect, and in a thousand ways in which our human nature, even while it yields to evil, yearns for the eternal good and stretches its hands upward, no matter how low it may have fallen.

## HUNGRY AND DIRTY.

**Condition Which Will Quickly Demoralize the "Down-and-Out."**

"I'll tell you what puts a man in the 'down and out class,'" said a western man who has been retrieved from the Bowery, according to the Cincinnati Times-Star's New York correspondent. It is the impossibility of keeping clean when you're out of money. I went broke six weeks ago, over in Jersey, and came to New York, thinking I could catch on here. The few dollars I had melted away, I had found no job and I had to hit the bread line. Then my real troubles commenced.

"It wasn't that I didn't have enough to eat or a place to sleep. I could stand that. But I couldn't get a bath. A week of that sapped my self-respect. I began to sink along the street, instead of walking. Whenever I could, I dodged down a side street to avoid meeting any one I saw ap-

proaching me. If I couldn't do that, I got my head down and faced the wall. I loathed myself—but what could I do? You can't bathe in the bay this sort of weather, and on the Bowery you don't get a room with a bath when you panhandle a dime from some one for a pallet in one of the filthy holes they call lodging houses.

"I've got a job now, and I hope to keep it. I'm working as I never did in my life before, for while I'm not afraid of starvation and hardship, I am sincere in saying that I had rather die than go without bathing for three weeks, under the conditions that the 'busted' man meets on the Bowery. The bread line saved my life—or kept me from resorting to theft and highway robbery—just as it has thousands of others every winter. But if the bread liners were enabled to keep themselves clean, our army of 'down and outs' would be reduced in a hurry. I know. If you're hungry and clean you're a self-respecting man. If you're hungry and dirty, you're a bum, and you know it."

## Almost Got It.

"Is there any difference in the meaning of the words 'nautical' and 'marine'?" asked Mr. Malaprop.  
"Not much," replied Mrs. Malaprop. "One is a cinnamon of the other."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The nature of the realty which contributes to the duties is varied, but agricultural land furnishes less of the total than household property and business premises. For 1908 the net value of household property and business premises was £28,127,000, while in agricultural land it was a trifle under £17,000,000. Leaseholds were valued at £9,100,000 and ground rents at £3,845,000. Other items exceeding £1,000,000 were building lands; mines, minerals and quarries; cessers of annuities, and sporting rights. Real estate not classified was a fraction under £2,000,000.

Owners of big properties alone will not suffer. The great landlords, it is predicted, will promptly advance rents and stop all improvements and construction. Financial opinion is unanimous that enormous sums will be driven out of the country. The bankers and big houses which float government and other foreign loans say that the new tax on such transactions covers the entire margin between profit and loss and that such deals hereafter will go to Paris, New York and Amsterdam. The New York stock exchange, it is said, will profit materially. There has been large speculation in American securities in England, but the bulk of that business hereafter will be transacted in New York to escape the English stamp tax. The effect of some of the other new taxes is problematical.

## COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

**Excerpts Made from Trade Reports of Various Countries.**

Belgian works are getting large orders for steel rails from Brazil, Sweden, the Congo and other countries, also for bolts and metal ties, says the New York Sun.

The rubber industry in Mexico is not as profitable as was expected. Inside of a few years the far east will have 60,000,000 para trees producing from one to three pounds a year of rubber superior to the best Mexican grades. Fewer trees produce more rubber in the far east.

The study of English has been made compulsory in the primary schools of Guatemala.

In 1908 there were organized in Austria thirty-five joint stock companies, with \$15,590,000, about half the 1907 record in number and amount.

Italian imports of American goods in the nine months ended March, 1909, reached a value of \$47,278,791, or \$6,215,000 more than in the nine months ended March, 1908. Argentina's imports were \$25,484,817, an increase of \$1,149,000.

The Swedish government has appointed a tariff commission in preparation for a thorough revision of the tariff in 1910.

July 1, 1909, will begin the enforcement of the new pure-food law in Switzerland. The American meat trade is largely interested, as some of the restrictions are very stringent and the inspection fees may be put far too high.

The Mexican railroad finds its facilities overtaxed to move the importations entering the country at the port of Vera Cruz. Notably among importations the automobile demand in Mexico is shown to be steadily increasing. Taxicabs are a success in Mexico city. All told Mexico bought \$26,897,715 worth of American goods in the nine months ended March, 1909, against \$34,539,937 purchases by Americans of Mexican goods.

Portugal imports yearly from \$60,000,000 to \$65,000,000 worth of merchandise, of which 6 per cent is American. Six articles—cotton, corn, petroleum, tobacco, wheat and staves—account for all but \$700,000 worth of the American goods imported. That \$700,000 is made up of nearly 300 articles, many of which are materials for manufacturing. In manufactures imported the American share is insignificant. Transportation is our handicap besides want of knowledge of the Portuguese market. American letters are not infrequently addressed "Lisbon, Spain." Tariff rates are high.

## Where Shark Meat Is Eaten.

In Italy is regularly served a fish food which Americans discard through ignorance and prejudice. In Rome the shark finds a ready sale at the price of 8 cents a pound. The color of the meat resembles that of the shad, but is of firmer consistency and has comparatively few bones. The shark is plentifully distributed up and down our coasts from Maine to Panama throughout the year, and is as palatable as the sturgeon or halibut. But it is systematically cast away at every haul of the net by the dory man of the deep water fishing smack.

## Grown-Up Children.

It is not only the frivolous whom the spirit of childishness is just now leading astray. Silliness is the fashion even among the wise. Women especially affect a kind of childish shrewdness in talking on serious subjects. Like children who have the habit of romancing, they lose the sense of reality, and because they never talk exactly as they think they begin to think exactly as they talk.—London Spectator.

## Fooled the Baby.

Hewitt—Does your baby keep you awake?  
Jewett—No, I fooled him; as soon as he was born I got a job working nights.

## ARE FAT PEOPLE STUPID?

**Many Great Men Have Been of More than Average Weight.**

Both the willowy people of the world and those of average weight associate fatness with stupidity, whereas often such is not the case. They have been to the shows at country fairs and have seen the obese ladies and the fat men there displaying their superabundant collection of adipose tissue, and have gone away with the idea that fat people, merely because they are fat, are stupider and more deficient in intelligence than people of average avoirdupois, and this, in their opinion on the subject, has extended outside of the shows to apply to fat people generally, says Tit Bits.

At the present moment William Howard Taft is the second fat man sitting in the presidential chair and the first republican of more than average weight to occupy that position, the first fat man being Stephen Grover Cleveland of democratic persuasion.

These are only two men of the present time, though Cleveland is dead, having a fine intellect in a body of supernatural weight. Looking into history we find that some of the finest intelligences the world has ever known have been incased in fleshly caskets plump even to obesity. Napoleon Bonaparte, notwithstanding his active career, was decidedly stout. Dr. Johnson was inclined to flabbiness, while Boswell, his biographer was in the same condition.

Honore de Balzac, the great French novelist, was so large that to-day he might be nicknamed "Jumbo" Balzac; Linares pere was stout, while Sainte-Beuve had a Falstaffian stomach. In spite of his great corpulency, which he tried to keep down by drinking vinegar, Eugene Sue wrote "The Wandering Jew."

Rossini, the composer, was so fat that for six years he never saw his knees, and Jules Janin, the prince of critics, broke down all ordinary sofas he sat upon, his cheeks and chin protruding beyond his beard and whiskers. Lablache, the Italian singer, was charged three fares when he traveled.

## NOW IT'S DUTCH CAPS.

In honor of Wilhelmina's baby, mothers are making starched and flaring headgear for their children and here's how to make one: The Dutch cap is fashioned of strips of linen spun and embroidered by the thrifty mothers and joined with exquisite lace knitted or crocheted by the same loving hands. Before it is worn it is starched very stiff and the corners are bent back as you see them



In the illustration. It is the sweetest frame you ever saw for the little faces. The strips of linen and insertion are 18 inches long, with 20 inches of lace to edge the front. When the strips are joined they must measure 8 inches at the narrowest and 11 inches at widest point. Join at the curved seam of the back, place a nine-inch draw-string across the center back and your little cap is complete.

## A One Time Comanche Chief.

Quannah Parker, one-time bloodthirsty Comanche chief, was recently elected head of a district school board in Oklahoma, and his son, a graduate of Carlisle school, was appointed teacher. Quannah Parker's mother was a white woman, taken prisoner when a child by the present chief's father. The child grew to womanhood among the Comanches, then a wild, wandering, bloodthirsty tribe, roaming the plains of Texas. The chief made her his squaw and she bore him the son, Quannah Parker. Not long after she went back to her white people, but the Indian life had gained too strong a hold upon her to remain, and she returned to her tepee and her chief, the father of her son. She lived with the tribe until her death.

## Reflections on Fame.

"People will praise my work after I am dead," said the playwright, gloomily.

"Perhaps," answered the cold-blooded actor; "but isn't it a good deal of a sacrifice for a little praise?"—Washington Star.

## Where He Slept.

The Pastor—And do you sleep with your head to the north?

The Deacon—Let me see! Which way does the church stand, anyway?—Yonkers Statesman.

No woman should give way to grief. Let her keep her hair frizzed, and everything may come around all right.

A man who hopes a great deal will not work.



The Poet—Poets are born, not made. The Girl—I know. I wasn't blaming you.—Boston Transcript.

Knicker—Why did you ride with such a reckless chauffeur? Bocker.—To keep from being run over.—New York Sun.

"What is the meaning of the word 'lukewarm'?" asked the teacher. "Water is lukewarm when it looks warm and isn't."

"How did Tom manage to get so much of his uncle's estate?" "He married his lawyer's only daughter."—Boston Globe.

"Robbie," said the visitor, "have you any little brothers and sisters?" "No," replied wee Robbie; "I'm all the children we've got."

He (just rejected)—I shall never marry now. She—Foolish man! V. / not? He—If you won't have me, who will?—Boston Transcript.

"Has she been in society very long?" "I don't think so. It seems to be a positive effort for her to be rude."—Cleveland Leader.

Office Boy—Here's a lady what insists on seel'n' you! She's awful excited! Editor—Then escort her to the composing room, you idiot!

Watchful Mother—Beryl, are you young Mr. Ketchley's intentions serious? Charming Daughter—They are, but he doesn't know it yet.—Chicago Tribune.

Farmer Hayrick—Why are you going to charge the summer boarders more this year? Farmer Cornstassel—We've called the place a bungalow.—Puck.

"What are you so downcast over? Worrying about business?" "Oh, no." "Yet you seem troubled." "Well, I'm reading continued stories in six magazines."

Mrs. B.—If I should die, would you ever forget me? Mr. B.—I think not. The doctor said that I will suffer from dyspepsia all my life.—Kansas City Journal.

Hubby—What! You paid fifty dollars for that imported hat? It's monstrous—it's a sin! Wife (sweetly)—No matter; the sin will be on my head!

Chapple—That fellow over there cheated me out of a cool million. Clubleigh—How could he? Chapple—Wouldn't let me marry his daughter!—The Club Fellow.

The Dear Girl—He had the impudence to ask me for a kiss! Her Dear Friend—The idea! What cheek! The Dear Girl (blushing)—He wasn't particular which.—Judge.

Chum—Why don't you assert your authority as head of the family, and take matters in your own hands? Head of the House (mournfully)—My wife won't let me.—Baltimore American.

Mabel—I don't believe you really meant it when you said you were anxious to hear me sing. Sam—Oh, I assure you I did! You see, I had never heard you sing before.—Pick-Me-Up.

Mrs. Jagsby (welcoming Mr. Jagsby at daybreak)—Up all night again, eh? Mr. Jagsby—Yes, m' dear, thash jush it. Went up with Misher Wright in his airship lash evenin' an' he couldnt get it down!—Puck.

Ellison—Halloa, dear boy, you look very sad this morning. What's the trouble? Green—I've just undergone a most annoying operation. Ellison—What was it? Green—I had my allowance cut off.—Tit-Bits.

The Bachelor—Marriage's a game of chance. The Married Man—And you have conscientious scruples against gambling? The Bachelor—Not exactly, but I have against drawing a booby prize.—Philadelphia Record.

Pension Inquiry Office—Have you ever been in the hands of the police? Applicant—Well—er—sir, you see, I used to be a cook! Girls will be girls! Besides, it was a good many years ago, and he was a sergeant!—Puck.

"Yes, my friend, I was about to marry the countess when I suddenly learned that she spent more than 50,000 marks a year on her dressmaker." "Then what did you do?" "Why, I married the dressmaker."

"On what ground?" asked the lawyer, "does your wife want a divorce? Incompatibility?" "Something of that sort, I reckon," answered the man. "My income isn't compatible with her ideas of comfort."—Chicago Tribune.

Near-Sighted Guest (at banquet)—I presume the next thing will be a long and tiresome speech from some talkative guy. Man Sitting Next—Oh! I suppose so. I'm the talkative guy that has to make the speech.—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Lomas—I don't see what she wanted to marry him for; he has a cork leg, a glass eye, as well as a wig and false teeth. Mrs. Smith—Well, my dear, you know that woman always did have a hankering after remnants.

Small Boy—Did you ever catch any whales? Sailor—No. Small Boy—Ever shipwrecked? Sailor—No. Small Boy—Ever cast on a desert island? Sailor—No. Small Boy—Ever caught by cannibals? Sailor—No. Small Boy (disgusted)—Why, you might as well have stayed on land!



# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## PATHOLOGICAL DIVORCE PLEAS.

By Edward Alsworth Ross.

It is erroneous to suppose that the explanation and cure of the drift toward divorce is to be found in legislation. Twenty years ago Prof. Wilcox, on the basis of the most rigid investigations, declared: "The immediate, direct and measurable influence of legislation is subsidiary, unimportant, almost imperceptible." Dr. Dike, the secretary of the National League for the Protection of the Family, said: "The direct influence of lax laws in producing the great increase of divorce in the last forty years is relatively small." Moreover, the tendency of legislation for the last twenty years has been decidedly in the direction of greater stringency.

The falling grip of the legal institution need not entail a corresponding abandonment of the hallowed ideal of marriage as a lifelong union. If the iron-clamp be loosened, it does not follow that the silken cord is weaker. Although in thirty-eight years the resort to divorce has become three times as frequent, there is little to show that couples are taking the vows of wedlock with any other desire or expectation than union till death.

Nor can we conclude that wronged spouses are less faithful than formerly to this ideal. The loveless couples of the "good old times" appear to have been held together by public opinion, religious ordinance, ignorance of a remedy, the expense of divorce or the wife's economic helplessness, rather than by a heroic fidelity to an ideal.

In nineteen cases out of twenty the marriage purports to be shattered by some flagrant wrong, such as adultery, cruelty, drunkenness, desertion, imprisonment for crime or neglect to provide. Nevertheless, the growth of divorce cannot be taken as a sure sign of increasing depravity on the part of husbands or wives. Often the "cause" that figures in the record is a screen for some deep-seated irritant. Physicians declare that many marital troubles have their roots in the pathology of sex, and do not argue moral fault on the part of either spouse.—The Century.

## HOW TO SOLVE THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

By Brig. Gen. R. D. Pratt.

For a number of years I had charge of some of the strongest Indian chiefs, held as prisoners of war, part of the time shackled and handcuffed. I myself revolted against our system, but did not desert the people. I removed the shackles and adopted the kindest system of treatment possible in prison life, and endeavored in every way to heal the wounds and make them worthy, self-respecting men by giving to them education and industrial usefulness.

I filled them with the hope that, instead of being

members of a little tribe of Indians, and for that reason always to be hated and oppressed by us, they might become individually intelligent and useful citizens, having equal rights with us as citizens and the liberty to go and come and live and prosper among us, the same as the black or white men. That there were good and encouraging results the official records clearly prove.

The Indian is a citizen having great wealth in unused lands, and yet the fact of his ignorance and lack of training lies at our door and not at his, for he has been subject to our absolute control for many years. Our system of control is now and always has been calculated, if not intended, to keep him both ignorant and untrained. His ignorance and our oppressive treatment have brought to him disease and death in vasty undue proportion. His only relief and future safety depend on his becoming an intelligent, productive citizen, and as such taking full possession of himself and all that is his.

I say, then, give the Indian our language, our education, our industry and our laws. He needs no others. Being enabled by these, he will flee from his worthless past, hold his own among us, and have greatest pride in the usefulness and distinction these will bring to him. This will end our long-drawn-out Indian problem. There is no other ending except annihilation.

## REAL DANGERS OF THE CIRCUS.

By Ralph Bergengren.

The individual point of view of the performer toward his work is full of surprises. Rarely, if ever, is he worried over the things that the audience imagines make him uneasy—and never about his own equipment of nerve, muscle and judgment. The bareback rider worries about his horse, for the slightest deviation from the animal's customary course and gait ruin a harmony between horse and rider upon which depends the success, and even the life, of the performer.

The man on the trapeze is not at all disturbed at being so high in the air; the higher up he is the more security he feels that in case of accident he will have time enough instinctively to twist his body into the right position for falling into the net. What worries him most is the fear of some unsuspected weakness in his apparatus.

The animal trainer is more afraid of an accidental scratch from a good-natured but blood-poisoning claw than of any actual conflict with an angry animal; more than that, he has a real affection for his animals and dislikes the stern necessity of punishing them. The very clown is not so much pleased by the laughter of his audience as disturbed by the thought that it quite fails to appreciate the time and care he has expended in working out the details of his humorous contribution.—The Atlantic.

"He's dying," was the brief response. Emily heard Amelia's startled exclamation. She gripped the square rails with her hands until the sharp edges dented deep into her fingers. John's voice came up again, harsh and expressionless.

He took a bad turn the day before yesterday and has been getting worse ever since. The doctors don't expect him to live till morrow."

Stephen, her husband—dying! In the burning anguish of that moment her own soul was as an open book before her. The love she had buried rose from the depths of her being in an awful accusing resurrection.

Out of her stupor a pain and a purpose falmed itself clearly. She must go to Stephen, she must beg and win his forgiveness before it was too late. She dared not go down to John and ask him to take her to her husband. He might refuse. The Phillipses had been known to do as hard things as that. At best there would be a storm of protest and disapproval on her brother's and sister's part, and Emily felt that she could not encounter that

ment would come on her for such wickedness—she would find her husband lying dead.

When Emily opened the kitchen door of the Fair homestead, Almira Senter cried out in her alarm. Who or what was this creature, with the white face and wild eyes, with torn and dripping garments and disheveled, wind-written hair, and the big drops of blood trickling from her brow? The next moment she recognized Emily, and her face hardened. She had always hated Emily Fair.

"What do you want here?" she asked, harshly.

"Where is my husband?" said Emily. "You can't see him," said Mrs. Senter, defiantly. "The doctors won't allow anyone in the room but those he's used to. Strangers excite him."

The insolence and cruelty of her speech fell on unheeding ears. Emily, understanding only that her husband yet lived, turned to the hall door.

"Stand back," she said, in a voice that was little more than a thrilling whisper, but which yet had in it something that cowed Almira Senter's malice. Sullenly she stood aside, and Emily went unhindered up the stairs to the room where the sick man lay. The two doctors in attendance were there, with the trained nurse from the city. Emily pushed them aside and fell on her knees by the bed. One of the doctors made a hasty motion as if to draw her back, but the other checked him.

"It doesn't matter now," he said, significantly.

Stephen Fair turned his languid, unshorn head on the pillow. His dull, fevered eyes met Emily's. He had not recognized anyone all day, but he knew his wife. "Emily!" he whispered.

Emily drew his head close to her face and kissed him passionately. "Stephen, I've come back to you. Forgive me—forgive me—say that you forgive me."

"It's all right, my girl," he said, feebly.

She buried her face in the pillow beside his with a sob.

In the wan, gray light of the autumn dawn the old doctor came to the bedside and lifted Emily to her feet. She had not stirred the whole night. Now she raised her white face with dumb pleading in her eyes. The doctor glanced at the sleeping man on the bed.

"Your husband will live, Mrs. Fair," he said, gently. "I think your coming saved him. His joy turned the ebbing tide in favor of life."

"Thank God!" said Emily Fair.—Springfield Republican.

## Good Reason Why.

The Woman Hater—Can you explain why it is that a woman hardly ever thanks a man for giving her his seat in a street car? The Man Hater—Easily, sir! It is because she hardly ever gets the chance.—Brooklyn Life.

You can't always tell by the price mark. Radium is rated about the highest of all minerals, and it accomplishes the least of any.

## SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Crops in Manchuria are reported to be the best in thirty years.

Madagascar now has an automobile service between Antsirabe and Tananarive, the capital.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman's book, "Women and Economics," has been translated into eight languages.

Those who figure in advance estimate that Greater New York's population in 1950 will be close to 18,000,000.

Philippine planters, finding hemp cultivation not as profitable as in former years, are beginning to till their lands for other crops.

The number of pilgrims who went to the holy places of Islam (Mecca and Medina) this season is estimated at about 170,000.

The Corozo tree abounds throughout the Mexican state of Tabasco, being most abundant in the virgin forests, as it requires shade and humidity to develop favorably.

Weather reports by wireless telegraph are furnished the British bureau by ships in the Atlantic. The ocean has been divided into numbered areas, so as to locate all reports.

The management of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition has invited mothers of babies born in Seattle during the month of June to have the babies christened at the exposition grounds in July.

Speaking at a recent conference, Prof. Lloyd Morgan said a student was asked what he learned from his psychology lecture. "Oh," was the reply, "he tells you what everybody knows in language that nobody can understand."

Philadelphians are to be generously entertained with free outdoor music this summer. The two branches of the municipal legislature have voted \$15,000 for concerts by the Philadelphia orchestra in the city hall plaza in addition to music in the parks by the city band.

Armored concrete continues to enlarge the field of its application. The experimental concrete telegraph poles erected by one of the great railroads running between Chicago and the eastern coast have proved so successful that the company has decided to extend their use gradually over its western lines.

Bids for supplies for the military in the Philippines are asked for in such quantities as 6,000,000 pounds of frozen fresh beef, 200,000 pounds of frozen fresh mutton, 464,000 pounds of rice, 116,000 pounds of sugar, 8,232 cans of assorted jams, 30,000 pounds of butter, 2,400 cakes of soap, 25,000 one-ounce bags of smoking tobacco, 6,000 half-pints of "fizz" water, and so on.

San Francisco, according to the Argonaut, has a larger percentage of people employed than any of the fourteen other largest cities in the United States—56.7 per cent., the nearest to which is Boston, with 55.3 per cent. The wage-earners in San Francisco and Los Angeles also earn a larger annual wage than in any other cities in the United States—\$651 and \$680, respectively—excepting Denver, with \$694.

"Preacher jokes" are specially prized in Baldwin, Kan. The Ledger tells this one: A truly eloquent Kansas parson had been preaching for an hour or so in the immortality of the soul. "I looked at the mountains," he exclaimed, "and could not help thinking, beautiful as you are, you will be destroyed, while my soul will not. I gazed upon the ocean and cried, 'Mighty as you are you will eventually dry up, but not I!'"

According to the report for 1907-08 of the London county council education committee, there were in the schools 882,834 elementary scholars—a decrease on the year of 7,759. The cost of building schools has decreased from £19 12s 9d in 1901 to £12 17s 6d a scholar in 1907-08. To insure attendance 4,250,000 visits were made by school attendance officers during the year. The number of summonses decreased from 20,584 in 1902-03, to 13,687 in 1907-08.

Two methods of taxing billboards and other outdoor advertising are before the Massachusetts Legislature. One plan provides for an excise tax of 10 cents a square foot on all outdoor advertisements displayed for more than seven consecutive days, when the advertisements do not pertain to the place or property upon which they are located. The other plan proposes to tax billboards and the like as real estate, basing the tax on the advertising value of the boards.

The decision of the presiding judge in the Vienna children's court in the "Twelve Cigarettes Case" has, according to the Wiener Tageblatt, created much comment. A 16-year-old servant girl took from a dresser drawer in her mistress's boudoir a box containing twelve cigarettes. Regretting the pilfering, she hastened back to the room and threw the little box on her mistress's bed, where it was found, and no complaint was made. Some weeks later, however, the girl was discharged for a trifling cause and the cigarette incident came to the knowledge of the police. The girl was arraigned, and, although she insisted that she never smoked and had no friends for whom she might have taken the cigarettes, that the act was prompted by a sudden impulse and immediately regretted, she was convicted and sentenced to twenty-four hours' confinement in prison.



There must be a low order of intelligence amongst the poorer dairymen to permit such conditions.

It is common to see cows standing on a dilapidated old floor, without bedding enough to make a decent hen's nest, and their hind feet half an inch deep in filth. How any man can expect to produce clean, sanitary milk under such conditions is a mystery. The probabilities are that a good many so-called dairymen don't expect to do so. They don't care so long as they get their money for the product, and the trouble is we haven't inspectors with honesty enough or backbone enough to show up conditions as they actually exist. We have a few very good dairymen, men who are straight-forward and who turn out a good product, but their good work is discounted by the miserable fellows who conduct their business in such a slovenly manner as to bring discredit upon the whole dairy fraternity.

Too heavy feeding sometimes causes paralysis in young pigs.

The best results from the farm can only be obtained as the farmer studies the individual characteristics of each field which he is cultivating.

The Michigan State Agricultural School has added a course of instruction in the use of automobiles, and it is said that Iowa and Kansas will follow suit.

Make every square rod on your farm yield its quota of profit. Some use can be found for even the poor strips. Study out how you can best use all your land.

Large quantities of alfalfa seed are shipped every year to Belgium and other countries of Europe to be made into dye. This is a beautiful shade, which can be obtained from no better source.

Pigs are more apt to be "rooters" in spring, when the ground is soft, than they are at any other time of the year. Much of this can be prevented by feeding regularly with coal, charcoal, ashes or other mineral matter. Ringing the hogs should be resorted to in extreme cases.

A farmer troubled with thistles, tried digging up and salting their roots to no avail. He then plowed the field eight inches deep in June. Again, in August he plowed six inches deep, again in October, then in March the following year, and finally again in May, and then he planted to corn, and reports that he got rid of the thistles.

Horns are going out of style, decidedly. Horned cattle and horned sheep are rapidly disappearing. Many of the cattle bred and fed in the corn belt are hornless. Breeds of this kind are growing in popularity. In the mountainous countries and on the plains wild cattle needed long horns for the protection of themselves and their young. Now, however, with the plains country thickly settled and with few wild animals the cattle do not need horns. Among the hornless breeds are the Galloway, Angus, Red Poll and Polled Shorthorn. Polled Jersey and Polled Hereford are also coming into favor. By the application of caustic potash the growth of the horn is prevented in the young calf.

## Insects and Insecticides.

The following are cheap insecticides and come highly recommended:

Dissolve two chunks of common whitewash lime for each pail of water used, and add a small teaspoonful of copperas in powdered form. Sprinkle this mixture freely on growing plants and on the ground around them, and it will kill all kinds of plant lice and insects except cabbage worms, striped beetles, white grubs and potato bugs. A handful of fine dust from the middle of the street sprinkled on the cabbage settles the worms.

Boiling water into which is placed scraped soap and a little kerosene, when applied around squash or cucumber vines never fail to kill the yellow striped bug.

London purple is cheaper than paris green, and does the same work in killing potato bugs.

Lime and ashes, mixed with water and poured on the ground, causes the white grub to curl up for the last time. Poured on manure piles, it kills fly eggs and many embryo insects.

## Making Potatoes Pay.

A well-drained clam loam is considered best for potato growing. Alluvial soil is also good. The production per acre will be in proportion to the amount of available plant food and moisture in the soil. Select a three-year rotation, for the scab germ lasts but two years. Use fertilizer with 10 per cent actual potash. This we have applied as high as 1,500 pounds per acre, but usually use 500 to 800 pounds, and never drill more than 500 pounds directly into the row. The Green Mountain variety seems to be best with us.

Select your seed potatoes in the fall and keep over winter at a temperature of 38 degrees, as this will retard sprouting in the spring. Plow 7 to 10 inches deep and cultivate once a week. Do not roll. Plant as soon as possible after April 15, in rows 3 feet apart. Spray once to five times with a mixture of 1½ pounds of Paris green and fifty gallons of water. For five years the cost per acre of growing the potato has been \$45 to \$50 with us.

Summary of points necessary for success:

- (1) Good seed.
- (2) Clay loam, well drained and of good fertility.
- (3) Break land early and deep, but do not pack.
- (4) Store crop in cool, dark place.
- (5) Do everything on time.
- (6) Square dealing.—Agricultural Epitome.

## Poor Cow Stables.

The subject of cow stalls is one of the most important dairy studies. As cows are ordinarily stabled, their condition is anything but what it should be. Poor, miserable stables, cold and damp and badly ventilated, prevail.

There must be a low order of intelligence amongst the poorer dairymen to permit such conditions.

It is common to see cows standing on a dilapidated old floor, without bedding enough to make a decent hen's nest, and their hind feet half an inch deep in filth. How any man can expect to produce clean, sanitary milk under such conditions is a mystery. The probabilities are that a good many so-called dairymen don't expect to do so. They don't care so long as they get their money for the product, and the trouble is we haven't inspectors with honesty enough or backbone enough to show up conditions as they actually exist. We have a few very good dairymen, men who are straight-forward and who turn out a good product, but their good work is discounted by the miserable fellows who conduct their business in such a slovenly manner as to bring discredit upon the whole dairy fraternity.

It may be a little easier to use some old contraption of a stable that some ignorant farmer built twenty or thirty years ago than it is to get at it and tear the bottom out and build something right and decent, but a dairyman worthy of the name will manage in some way to keep his cows in a cleanly sanitary condition.—Agricultural Epitome.

## Pure Bred Corn Pays.

The Missouri experiment station sent out a lot of samples of pure bred corn to farmers in eighty counties. This corn was planted in the fields and tended as was the common corn. Reports from these farmers showed that the "pedigreed" corn brought a yield of ten bushels per acre more than the other kinds with which it was compared. This was not up to the possibilities by any means, but furnishes abundant food for thought.

Now suppose a case. In Kansas last year there were 7,057,535 acres planted to corn from which the farmers harvested a total of 150,640,516 bushels, or an average of about 21 bushels per acre. Suppose they had used pure bred seed with the results as good as those obtained by the Missouri farmers. This would have increased the average yield to more than 31 bushels of corn per acre, or a total yield for the state of more than 225,000,000 bushels. The value of the corn crop thus increased would have put nearly \$40,000,000 more cash in the pockets of our farmers than they did get and would have raised the average yield to the verge of respectability.

Now let us suppose that this extra \$40,000,000 which the farmers would have had if they had planted pure seed corn were invested at 5 per cent interest. The annual returns would endow the Agricultural College and Experiment Station with a greater fund than they have ever had, but only with what they are entitled to and should have.—Kansas Farmer.

## Feed for Work Horses.

Farm animals should be fed according to their needs. Their needs depend, of course, upon the product that they yield. Work horses are kept for applying energy, and should be supplied with feeds that will furnish the required energy at the least possible cost, all things considered.

There is a wide difference in the efficiency of horses in utilizing feed. There is an "individuality" in the work horses, as well as in other farm animals. Horses that are notably hard to keep in good condition should be replaced by ones that may be maintained at less cost.

The data presented do not prove that, for use with pure timothy hay, ear corn is as efficient, pound for pound, as oats. Neither is any evidence at hand to indicate that a grain ration made up exclusively of corn is suitable for brood-mares with foal or in milk or for young growing horses.

When the weights of the horses for the year previous to the experiment are compared with the weights secured during the experiment, it is seen that the exclusive use of either corn or oats has not had any bad effect upon the horses. There is not positive proof, however, that a mixed ration would not be more efficient than one made up exclusively of corn or oats. This experiment does show, nevertheless, that corn is a valuable feed for work horses and should be given a large place in their rations, whenever market conditions warrant its use.

It is obvious that feeds for work horses should be palatable, efficient and economical. As far as palatableness is concerned, corn seems, according to these experiments, to have a slight advantage over oats, although this will depend to a considerable extent upon the individual appetite. The results obtained thus far in the experiment reported that corn is an efficient feed for work horses. The bulk of an amount of ear corn equal in feeding value to the usual amount of oats is small—so small that a casual observation might lead one to believe that too little corn was being used. As regards economy, ear corn is usually cheaper per pound than oats, while this experiment indicates that ear corn and oats are worth approximately the same per pound for feeding under the conditions stated previously.

## Through the Storm

The final rupture came two years after their marriage. Emily in rebellious anger told her husband that she would no longer live in the same house with his mother. "You must choose between us," she said, her splendid voice vibrating with all the unleashed emotion of her being, yet with no faltering in it. "If she stays, I go."

Stephen Fair, harassed and bewildered, was angry with the relentless anger of a patient man, roused at last.

"Go, then," he said, sternly. "I'll never turn my mother from my door for any woman's whim."

The stormy red went out of Emily's face, leaving it like a marble mask.

"You mean that?" she said, calmly. "Think well. If I go, I shall never return."

"I do mean it," said Stephen. "Leave my house if you will, if you hold your marriage vow so lightly. When your senses return you are welcome to come back to me. I will never ask you to."

Without another word Emily turned away. That night she went back to John and Amelia. They, on their part, welcomed her back gladly, believing her to be a wronged and ill-used woman. They hated Stephen Fair with a new and personal rancor. The one thing they could have hardly forgiven Emily would have been the fact of her relenting toward him.

But she did not relent. In her soul she knew that, with all her just grievances, she had been in the wrong, and for that she could not forgive him!

Two years after she had left Stephen Mrs. Fair died, and his widowed sister went to keep house for him. If he thought of Emily, he made no sign. Stephen Fair never broke a word once passed.

And now Stephen was ill. The strange woman felt a certain pride in her own flexibility because the fact did not affect her. She told herself that she could not have felt more unconcerned had he been the merest stranger. Nevertheless, she waited and watched for John Phillips' homecoming.

At 10 o'clock she heard his voice in the kitchen. She leaned out of the bed and pulled open the door. She heard voices below, but could not distinguish the words, so she rose and went noiselessly out into the hall, knelt down by the stair railing and listened. The door of the kitchen was open below her and a narrow shaft of light struck on her white, intent face. She looked like a woman waiting for the decree of doom.

At first John and Amelia talked of trivial matters. Then the latter said, abruptly, "Did you ever hear how Stephen Fair was?"



THAT FRENZIED WALK.

In her present mood. It would drive her mad.

She lighted a lamp and dressed herself noiselessly, but with feverish haste. Then she listened. The house was very still. Amelia and John had gone to bed. She wrapped herself in a heavy woolen shawl hanging in the hall and crept downstairs. With numb fingers she fumbled at the key of the hall door, turned it and slipped out into the night.

In after years that frenzied walk through the storm and blackness seemed as an unbroken nightmare to Emily Fair's recollection. After she fell. Once as she did so a jagged, dead limb of fir struck her forehead and cut in it a gash that marked her for life. As she struggled to her feet and found her way again, the blood trickled down over her face.

"Oh, God, don't let him die before I get to him—don't—don't!" she prayed desperately, with more of defiance than of entreaty in her voice; then, realizing this, she cried out in horror. Surely some fearful punish-



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North-bound South-bound  
Cars Lv. Seymour Cars Ar. Seymour

TO	FROM
6:53 a. m. I	C. 6:30 a. m.
8:13 a. m. I	G. 7:50 a. m.
8:53 a. m. I	L. 8:51 a. m.
9:17 a. m. I	L. 9:09 a. m.
9:53 a. m. I	L. 9:50 a. m.
10:53 a. m. I	L. 10:50 a. m.
11:17 a. m. I	L. 11:09 a. m.
11:53 a. m. I	L. 11:50 a. m.
12:53 p. m. I	L. 12:50 p. m.
1:17 p. m. I	L. 1:50 p. m.
1:53 p. m. I	L. 2:09 p. m.
2:53 p. m. I	L. 2:50 p. m.
3:17 p. m. I	L. 3:50 p. m.
3:53 p. m. I	L. 4:09 p. m.
4:53 p. m. I	L. 4:50 p. m.
5:53 p. m. I	L. 5:50 p. m.
6:17 p. m. I	L. 6:09 p. m.
6:53 p. m. I	L. 6:50 p. m.
7:53 p. m. I	L. 7:50 p. m.
8:17 p. m. I	L. 8:09 a. m.
8:53 p. m. I	L. 8:50 a. m.
10:20 p. m. I	L. 9:50 a. m.
11:53 p. m. I	L. 11:38 a. m.

I.—Indianapolis. G.—Greenwood.  
C.—Columbus.

\*—Hoosier Flyers. \*—Dixie Flyers.  
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Cars make connections at Seymour  
with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and  
Southern Indiana R. R. for all points  
east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see  
agents and official time table folders  
in all cars.

General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

Indianapolis and Louisville  
Traction Company



In effect June 1, 1909.

Hoosier Flyers leave Seymour for  
Columbus, Edinburgh, Franklin, Green-  
wood and Indianapolis at: 9:17, 11:17  
a. m. and 1:17, 3:17, 6:17, 8:17 p. m.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for  
Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellers-  
burg, Watson Junction, Jefferson-  
ville and Louisville at: 9:11, 11:11 a.  
m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local Cars leave Seymour for Louis-  
ville and all intermediate points at:  
5:54, 7:54, 9:54, 11:54 a. m. and \*12:51,  
2:51, 4:54, 6:54, \*8:54, \*11:00.

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Sunday between Seymour and Jeffers-  
onville. Car arrives at 5:35 p. m.  
and leaves at 6:30 p. m.

For rates and information see Agents  
and official time table folders in all  
cars.

\* For Scottsburg only.

H. D. MURDOCK, Supt.  
Scottsburg, Ind.

## Southern Indiana Railway Co.

### TIME TABLE

North Bound.	No. 2 No. 4 No. 6
Lv Seymour	6:40am 12:20pm 5:50pm
Lv Odon	7:55am 1:38pm 7:05pm
Lv Elora	9:01am 2:40pm 8:12pm
Lv Elora	9:11am 2:49pm 8:22pm
Lv Beehunter	9:27am 3:03pm 8:35pm
Lv Linton	9:42am 3:20pm 8:49pm
Lv Jasonville	10:05am 3:43pm 9:11pm
Ar Terre Haute	10:55am 4:35pm 10:05pm
No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at	3:25 p. m., arrives at Westport 4:10 p. m.
South Bound	No. 1 No. 3 No. 5
Lv Terre Haute	6:40am 11:15am 5:35pm
Lv Jasonville	7:51am 12:08pm 6:27pm
Lv Linton	9:13am 12:30pm 6:51pm
Lv Beehunter	9:25am 12:43pm 7:04pm
Lv Elora	9:40am 12:58pm 7:19pm
Lv Odon	9:50am 1:08pm 7:29pm
Lv Bedford	9:56am 2:20pm 8:40pm
Ar Seymour	10:15am 3:30pm 9:50pm
No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at	4:40 p. m., arrives at Seymour 6:25 p. m.
For time tables and further infor-	ation, apply to local agent, or
H. P. RALEY, G. P. & T. A.	
Grand Oper. House, Terre Haute	

## SEEKING LIGHT IN SUTTON CASE

Naval Board Reopens Inquiry  
as to Cause of Tragedy.

### LIEUT. ADAMS ON THE STAND

Classmate of Young Officer Who Admits Having Had a Fight With Sutton, but Who Says the Latter Took His Own Life, Subjected to Grilling Examination in Naval Court—Discrepancies Revealed Between Present and Past Testimony—Counsel for Sutton's Mother Hints at Evidence to Disprove Suicide Story.

Annapolis, Md., July 20.—The court of inquiry is conducting a second investigation into the death of Lieutenant James Nettle Sutton of the United States marine corps.

Lieutenant Robert E. Adams, Sutton's former classmate at the academy and one of the principal actors in the midnight fight which cost young Sutton his life nearly two years ago, occupied the witness stand during the entire session and told a graphic story of the incidents leading up to Sutton's death. With nervous demeanor, momentarily confused at times, and yet almost defiant under the severe cross-examination of Henry E. Davis, counsel for Mrs. Sutton, the young officer sat facing Sutton's mother and sister.

His brother officers, Lieutenants Bevan and Osterman, flanked by Adams's two lawyers, sat further down the inquiry table. Major Henry Leonard, U. S. M. C., the judge advocate, and the three members of the board completed the impressive sitting. At one point in his testimony Lieutenant Adams and an orderly enacted the struggle with Sutton in the courtroom. The witness chair was removed and they both lay prone upon the floor.

Mr. Davis succeeded in bringing out a number of discrepancies in Adams's testimony compared with his version of the tragedy at the former investigation, when the board of inquiry found that Sutton died by his own hand.

A ride to the marine camp in an automobile with Sutton and two officers of marines, Lieutenants Urey and Osterman, an altercation between Sutton and the witness and a deferred encounter when the senior officer interfered as the automobile was stopped short of the camp with the intention of avoiding being caught returning after hours; a later accidental meeting of the witness and Sutton on the border of the woods near the barracks and the fight between the two men, with Sutton armed with a revolver in either hand and firing five shots, the last of which he directed at his own head while lying on the ground—these were the points in Lieutenant Adams's testimony. The witness said he had risen from the prostrate Sutton whom he believed to be exhausted, and stood a few feet back of him when he saw Sutton raise his right hand and fire a bullet into his own head.

Mrs. Sutton's counsel said that Miss Margaret Stewart of Pittsburg, the young woman who was with Sutton most of the evening before he met his death, might be called as a witness. Her testimony would be material in refuting the theory of suicide, he said. Miss Stewart is now in Canada, but Mr. Davis said her father had recently gone to see her and talked over the advisability of her returning and testifying.

### TO PATCH THINGS UP

Tobacco Growers Seeking to Settle Their Differences.

Georgetown, Ky., July 20.—A conference of vital importance to the burley tobacco growers of Kentucky, southern Indiana and southern Ohio, has been called to meet at Lexington next Thursday. The conference is ordered with a view, it is stated, of averting a break between the Lebus and Cantrill factions and of healing differences which have sprung up in the last ten days.

It Was a Mistrial.  
Honolulu, July 20.—The jury in the case of thirteen Japanese strikers who resisted arrest following the riot on the Wapahu plantation on June 8, reported a disagreement and was discharged. It is said to have stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal of the thirteen defendants.

Made Successful Flight.  
Washington, July 20.—On a second flight in his aeroplane at Fort Myer last evening, Orville Wright encircled the parade ground twenty-nine and a half times, staying in the air one half hour.

A \$50,000 Blaze.  
New Richmond, Wis., July 20.—Fire in the yards of the Willow River Lumber company destroyed property valued at \$50,000. For a time the entire town was in danger.

To Proclaim New Pretender.  
Madrid, July 20.—Don Jaime will be proclaimed pretender nine days after the funeral of Don Carlos, which all the prominent Carlists in Navarre will attend.

Bowel Complaint in Children.  
When six months old the little daughter of E. N. Dewey, a well known merchant of Agnewville, Va., had an attack of cholera infantum. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was given and effected a complete cure. This remedy has proven very successful in cases of bowel complaint in children and when given according to the plain printed directions can be relied upon with perfect confidence. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take, which is of great importance when a medicine must be given to young children. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

### DON'T LIKE CROWN

Little Shah Would Gladly Change Throne For Mother's Lap.

Teheran, July 20.—The little shah is holding a durbar today to make the acquaintance of his faithful subjects. He is pathetically unhappy and would willingly exchange his honors for his mother's lap. Teheran has lapsed into its usual condition of hot weather lethargy. At the palace are assembled penitents, flatterers and office-seekers waiting for the crumbs that may drop from the table of the new rulers.

### Help for Those Who Have Stomach Trouble.

After doctoring for about twelve years for a bad stomach trouble, and spending nearly five hundred dollars for medicine and doctors' fees, I purchased my wife one box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which did her so much good that she continued to use them and they have done her more good than all the medicine I bought before.—SAMUEL BOYER, Polson, Iowa. This medicine is for sale by C. W. Milhous. Samples free.

### May Have to Close Plant.

Charleston, W. Va., July 20.—Because their demand for an increase in wages of 25 cents on a hundred axes was refused, 300 grinders and edgers employed at the Kelly Axe Manufacturing company, said to be the largest plant of its kind in the world, have gone on strike. It is claimed that unless a settlement of the differences between the men and officials of the company is reached within a few days the entire plant will have to be shut down, thereby affecting a thousand men.

### Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy the Best and Surest.

"It affords me pleasure to state that I consider the preparation known as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy the best and surest of good results of any I have ever used in my family," says P. E. Herrington, of M. Aerial, Ky. This is the universal verdict of all who use this remedy. Its cures are so prompt and effectual that people take pleasure in recommending it. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

### An Important Discovery.

Rio de Janeiro, July 20.—Dr. Oswaldo Cruz, director-general of the sanitary service, has made announcement to the Rio de Janeiro academy of medicine that the microbe of small-pox, which is of animal origin has been discovered during bacteriological researches at the Oswaldo Cruz Institute by Drs. Henrique Reaunepaire de Arago and Prowazek.

### Proper Treatment for Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

The greatest mortality from dysentery and diarrhoea is due to the lack of proper treatment at the first stages of the disease. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effectual medicine, and when given in reasonable time will prevent any dangerous consequences. It has been in use for many years and has always met with unvarying success. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

Chicago, July 20.—Clayton T. Zimmerman, twenty years old, a clerk in the "out money" office of the Adams Express company, was arrested for the theft of the package of \$10,000 in currency which disappeared mysteriously last Tuesday, baffling a score of detectives. Zimmerman admitted taking the money, and returned all but \$10 of it.

### More Dynamite Used.

Evansville, Ind., July 20.—Car No. 130 on the Walnut street line was dynamited at Walnut and Ninth streets last night. The car was not badly wrecked. There were no passengers on the car, three men having got off a square before the explosion occurred. The motorman and conductor escaped injury.

### Conferees to Meet at White House.

Washington, July 20.—All of the Republican members of the tariff conference have been invited by President Taft to take dinner with him tomorrow night at the White House. The invitations did not say whether there was any purpose in the gathering other than sociability.

### Twenty-Five Cents Is the Price of Peace.

The terrible itching and smarting, incident to certain skin diseases, is almost instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Salve. Price, 25 cents. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

## NO SERVICE PERFORMED

Yet Heney Got His \$23,000  
Just the Same.

### TAWNEY'S FRANK ADMISSION

Inquiry in Congress Reveals a State of Things That Brought Out Some Sharp Remarks Centering About the Employment of Francis J. Heney by the Government—It Is Disclosed That For No Services Rendered Heney Last Year Received the Sum of \$23,000 and Has Received \$69,000 in All.

Washington, July 20.—The frank admission has been made by Chairman Tawney of the appropriations committee in the house that Francis J. Heney, special counsel of the department of justice and also assistant prosecutor in the so-called graft cases in San Francisco, received from this government last year \$23,000 for which he performed no service.

"How much did Heney receive during the year 1908?" demanded Mr. Murphy (Dem., Mo.) "and what service did he perform?"

Mr. Tawney—"He received \$23,000 and performed no services for the government whatever during that year."

Subsequently Mr. Tawney said: "As a matter of fact, Mr. Heney has not performed any active service for the last three years. He was appointed Nov. 7, 1903, and his active service continued for about three years, and for which he received in all \$69,000."

Mr. Tawney stated, however, that Mr. Heney's salary had nothing to do with the \$27,000 deficiency for the department of justice for which provision is made in the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. Heney, he said, had received in all from the government, \$69,000.

Asked by Mr. Cox (Ind.) if any of this deficiency was due to the employment of special counsel to prosecute any trust, Mr. Tawney, answering in the affirmative, said the suit against the tobacco trust had occasioned some of it.

Mr. Bennett (N. Y.) added that the prosecution of the turpentine trust also was responsible for part of it.

Mr. Clark (Mo.) denounced the appointment of incompetent district attorneys, necessitating, as he said, the employment of special counsel. The practice had grown into a fad, he said, and an expensive fad. He declared that if there had been a competent district attorney or two in the west there would not have been so much stealing of public lands.

Mr. Mann (Ill.) said Mr. Heney needed no defense. "The only people opposed to him," he remarked, "are those who sympathize with some of those who have been accused if not convicted of graft."

Mr. Burke (Pa.) called the Illinoisan to order, saying that Mr. Mann's admission that Mr. Heney needed no defense disposed of the necessity of consuming the house's time.

"I am glad," said Mr. Mann, "that only one member and he from the great and pure state of Pennsylvania, is opposed to Mr. Heney."

Fearful that Mr. Heney would get a further allowance, Mr. Fitzgerald offered an amendment prohibiting it. Smarting under Mr. Mann's sarcastic reference to Pennsylvania as "a great and pure" state, Mr. Burke charged that he had been placed in the position of denouncing a competent and earnest public officer. He had objected, he said, because Mr. Mann was abusing the privileges and patience of the house.

The suggestion of Mr. Mann he characterized as gratuitous. "But I want to say," he remarked with some warmth, "that when the great and pure state of Pennsylvania wishes to have its politics or its moral tone improved it will not go to the gentleman from Illinois, the state of Illinois or the city of Chicago, from which the gentleman hails."

The Fitzgerald amendment was voted down, as was one by Mr. Cullop (Ind.) prohibiting the payment of any part of the deficiency appropriation toward the employment of special counsel to assist in extraditing Delavan Smith of the Indianapolis News or Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World in connection with the government's libel suits growing out of the Panama canal purchase. There were several lively tilts, one of which culminated in an announcement by Mr. Macon of Arkansas that he would resign his seat if it could be proved that he was a legislative obstructor. The air was surcharged with crimination and recrimination.

### To Make War on Poolroom.

Indianapolis, July 20.—Governor Marshall declares that he will stop the operation of a poolroom by Louisville gamblers near Jeffersonville if there is any law by which he can operate. The governor has the attorney general and his legal clerk, Burt New, investigating the case. Mr. New has just returned from Jeffersonville, where he looked into the poolroom conditions.



### Anty Drudge and the Postman.

Postman—"Well, Anty; pretty soon I'll have to get a push cart."

Anty Drudge—"Sakes alive! They're writing to me from everywhere wanting to know how to clean this, that and the other thing with Fels-Naptha. Seems as though they're just finding out that Fels-Naptha is good for other things besides washing clothes. But I answer them every one. Just say: 'Anty Drudge, Philadelphia, Pa.'"

Next to a willing husband, Fels-Naptha soap is the handiest thing a woman can have about the house. Not only on washday is Fels-Naptha useful, but whenever there is anything to be cleaned.

Fels-Naptha will clean windows and polish them at the same time. It is the only soap that will "cut" smoke grease without scouring. Fels-Naptha is just as superior for washing dishes as for washing clothes. And as it is used in cold or lukewarm water there is no danger of cracking fine china or glassware. For washing floors, walls, linoleum or anything else that is washable you'll find Fels-Naptha, cold or lukewarm water and a soft cloth, an unbeatable combination.

And don't forget that Fels-Naptha is the best kind of an antiseptic. Germs do not live in things washed with it.

Follow directions on the red and green wrapper.

## Pennsylvania LINES EXCURSIONS

To Atlantic City, Cape May

And other Seashore Resorts, August 5.

To Colorado and California

Daily with long limit. Variable routes.

To Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

Daily. Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and other Pacific Coast and Western cities may be visited on the trip, which may be made over variable routes west of Chicago and St. Louis.

Homesekers Northwest, West, Southwest

On designated dates during Summer.

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The New Century Cleaner for cleaning quickly woodwork of all kinds—painted varnished or plain—carpets, oil cloth, bath tubs and sinks, enameled ware, floor tiling; mantels, statuary, painted walls, etc.

Removes grease and dirt at once and makes the article look like new. Call and let us show you.

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